

Todd warns that victory does not mean 'blank cheque'

Kinnock wins backing for policy reform

● The Labour leadership won 5-1 support for its policy review thanks to backing from the trade unions
● The party launched a campaign to raise a £6 million general election fund and treble its membership by 1991
● Mr Ron Todd, of the transport workers, said Mr Kinnock's triumph did not imply a blank cheque on policy
● Mr Kinnock retained control of the national executive committee, with the election of Mr Robin Cook

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday built on the mandate given to him by his resounding leadership election victory to launch a wide-ranging policy reform programme designed to modernize Labour's electoral appeal.

He won a series of victories at the party conference in Blackpool, where delegates endorsed by a 5-1 majority the keynote document which underpins the comeback strategy.

Though there was a sharp warning from Mr Ron Todd, the transport workers' union leader, that the leadership election result had not given them a blank cheque, he and his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley, pushed through

their Aims and Values document with backing from all the big unions, including Mr Todd's.

They won endorsement for their new policy burying old-style nationalization and replacing it with a more modern "social ownership" approach.

The annual elections to the national executive confirmed Mr Kinnock's unchallenged superiority on Labour's ruling body and brought on for the first time Mr Robin Cook, one of his chief lieutenants and campaign manager.

The conference also backed a new membership recruitment campaign designed to treble Labour's membership before the next election and to

feared by the left wing candidates, Mrs Margaret Beckett and Ms Clare Short, one of his more recalcitrant front-benchers, who did not vote for Mr Kinnock in the leadership election. Mr Bryan Gould, who has acted as Mr Kinnock's point-man on some of the more controversial attempts to update party policy, had been considered at risk but survived.

After the changes Labour's leader is still reckoned to have a 21-8 majority on the executive on key issues.

In yesterday's debate on Aims and Values, Mr Scargill's objections to the document's acceptance of the market as an acceptable means of distributing the proceeds of production were defeated comprehensively. But he spoke up for the left wingers who are opposing the policy review.

He compared Mr Kinnock's policy review to Hugh Gaitskill's attempt to scrap Clause Four of Labour's constitution, saying: "This time it is more subtle. But I am warning you that it is no less sinister."

The document was passed by five million votes to one million after a spirited speech from Mr Hattersley.

He told the party that they could only hope to win an election if they put something as simple and comprehensive as Thatcherism in its place. He denied that socialism was a doctrine of state control, saying that it was about freedom and extending choice.

"Socialism is about equality. All our policies must be directed to that end," he said. He condemned what he called Mrs Thatcher's "repulsive" view of society as one in which "greed is praised as the engine of economic growth and selfishness is glorified as an incentive to progress."

"We need to be just as consistent in our pursuit of a socialist society," Mr Hattersley warned the party that there were consequences for Labour in embracing equality. "If we are the party of equality let us have no groans and moans and complaints at the next election when we say: no tax cuts but spend the money on more child benefit and pensions."

"Let us have no groans and moans when we introduce the national minimum wage - with all the rigours and discipline that that involves."

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raise £6 million by offering cut-price entry to trade unions.

It passed a series of reforms tightening the leadership's control over finance and the selection of parliamentary candidates.

The conference voted down overhauling a motion from Mr Arthur Scargill calling for renationalization of all industries privatized since 1979.

But the tensions between Mr Kinnock's new realism and the rank and file still showed.

Besides the warning from Mr Todd, Mr Kinnock heard a series of floor speakers condemn the new policy document as "pompous drive" and at a fringe meeting Mr Benn criticized the membership drive and disciplinary changes, saying the leadership wanted a national membership to give them total control.

"That is very much in line with the general view that the Labour Party should be an army, with a general in charge, and everyone salutes and that we don't want any discussion among the ranks."

In the executive elections Mr Cook, the party's highly successful spokesman on health, won his place at the expense of Mr Michael Meacher, spokesman on employment.

In two other changes in the women's section Mr Kinnock saw his allies Miss Anne Davis and Miss Renee Short de-

Labour leader to hold Moscow defence talks

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock and other Labour leaders are planning to visit Moscow next year to explore Soviet attitudes as the party draws up its new defence policy.

One objective is to examine Soviet views on the possibility of a bilateral arrangement under which the Soviet Union would reduce its nuclear arsenal in return for a Labour government giving up Britain's independent nuclear deterrent.

It was the airing of that possibility by Mr Kinnock in

June that led to left-wing accusations that he was abandoning unilateralism, and a bitter internal dispute.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary and joint chairman of the Defence Policy Review Group, is leading a group of delegation to the Soviet capital early in the new year. Mr Martin O'Neill, the spokesman on defence, will also be in the party.

The MPs plan to make an early visit to Washington to discover the attitude of the

Continued on page 24, col 7



Changing places: Mr Michael Meacher, who was voted off Labour's national executive committee yesterday, with Ms Clare Short, who was elected. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

America back in space race after shuttle's perfect landing

From Christopher Thomas, Edwards Air Force Base

The shuttle Discovery landed safely yesterday, ending a four-day flight that assured the future of the American manned space programme and ended an era of self-doubt and soul-searching following the Challenger disaster 32 months ago.

Travelling at more than 200mph, the craft came out of a clear, blue sky to land on a dry lake bed at Edwards Air Force base in California's Mojave Desert. More than 400,000 Americans cheered as the strains of the national anthem echoed across the bleak landscape.

It was the 26th shuttle mission and one of the most trouble-free. The Atlantis is being prepared for the next flight in mid-November; another shuttle is under construction: the political and emotional will to continue has been reaffirmed.

A convoy of vehicles converged on Discovery the moment it came to a standstill on the seven-mile-long Runway 17, testing for escaping gases and unseen problems. The five-man crew spent an hour shutting down the systems as their craft cooled down from its searing journey through the atmosphere.

They gratefully shed their cumbersome pressure suits, worn as a precaution during take-off and landing. One crew member remarked to mission control at the Johnson Space Centre, in Houston, that this was the end of a new beginning.

The desert site was a chaotic scene of camper vans that had waited for days in fierce heat to see Discovery come home.

Roads to the base were jammed, just as they were around the Kennedy Space Centre, in Florida, before the craft blasted off last Thursday.

Much to the annoyance of many officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Vice-President George Bush invited himself to the homecoming, forcing the families of the shuttle crew to move to another VIP spot. Security was already a huge headache; Mr Bush's presence made it even worse.

He was there in his capacity as Vice-President, not as a presidential contender, but obviously he wanted to be seen shaking hands with the astronauts as they descended the steps. Mr Bush's aides justified his presence by saying he belonged to an Administration that had done much for the space programme.

As the astronauts walked down the steps, Mr Bush strode forward to pump their hands and stand alongside them as a large American flag flapped in the wind. Soon afterwards he returned to his scheduled campaign tours.

Discovery's descent began on the 64th orbit of the Earth. While passing over the Indian Ocean, the astronauts fired the two orbital manoeuvring system rockets. The craft was flying tail-first so that the firing acted as a brake.

At an altitude of 49,000ft, 25 miles from the runway, it was gliding at just below the speed of sound. As it passed from supersonic to subsonic speed, two quick booms announced its approach to a perfect landing. The crew stepped out smiling broadly.

US hostage in Lebanon 'freed'

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Farouq al-Shara, the Foreign Minister of Syria, said last night that the release of an American hostage in Lebanon was imminent.

Speaking in New York he said he had "good news" that the release of a hostage, whose name he did not know, would take place within an hour.

But the American television network NBC reported that the hostage was Mr Alann Steen, and that he had already been freed and was on his way to Damascus. American diplomats were standing by to receive him.

In Washington Mr Martin Fitts, the White House spokesman, said that the US Government had received reports that a hostage would be

released, but had no confirmation that it had taken place. Mr Steen was one of four professors and lecturers at the American University in Beirut who were taken hostage on January 24, 1987 by a previously unknown group called the Islamic Jihad for the

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Liberation of Palestine. The kidnappings came four days after the disappearance in Beirut of Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy. He is thought to have changed hands at least once and to be held now by Hezbollah, which also uses the

name Islamic Jihad. But Whitehall sources emphasized last night that Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine had no known Hezbollah connections.

In spite of the coincidence of names, the release of the American hostage was not expected to improve the prospects for Mr Waite, Mr John McCarthy, a British journalist, or Mr Brian Keenan, a teacher who has joined Anglo-Irish nationality.

All three are believed by Whitehall sources to be held by the same wing of Hezbollah, which denies holding any hostages. The sources pointed out that Iran's influence lies with Hezbollah and not with the Islamic Jihad for the

Liberation of Palestine. The other three Americans held by Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine are Mr John Turner, Mr Robert Polhill and Mr Mithileshwar Singh. The group showed its pro-Palestinian sympathies by demanding the release of 400 prisoners held in Israeli camps.

There has been tremendous confusion in Beirut because of the wide variety of names used by different splinter groups.

The kidnapping of Mr Waite was claimed by an organization called the "Organization for Truth Against Falsehood" while that of Mr McCarthy was claimed in the name of the "Crescent of Gadafi".

Issigonis, father of Mini, dies

By Robin Young

Sir Alec Issigonis, designer of the Morris Minor and the Mini, died yesterday with his last design abandoned on the drawing boards. He was 81.

Though he retired as British Leyland's full time engineer-

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ing director at the company's compulsory retirement age of 65 in 1971, Sir Alec retained an office at Austin Rover's Longbridge plant in Birmingham until last year. He had dreamed of Continued on page 24, col 2

TOP CLASS

● The Times Young Professionals' Competition for the law and accountancy begins today. The winners of each category will receive £1,000 cash plus an Apple Macintosh SE computer worth £2,200. Page 37

WIN £250,000

Portfolio PLUS Accumulator

● The Portfolio Accumulator reaches the quarter of a million mark today. Nobody claimed yesterday's daily prize, but there is another opportunity to win £4,000 today. Prices: page 31

INSIDE

Strauss is dead at 73

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the right-wing Prime Minister of Bavaria and a dominant figure in West German politics for 40 years, died yesterday aged 73, two days after a stroke. German and international leaders paid tribute to him. Bavarian vacuum, page 11
Obituary, page 18

Press awards

Prizes worth a total of more than £20,000 are on offer in this year's technology press awards, sponsored jointly by The Times and Hewlett-Packard. Pages 32,33

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Lloyds to open for extra hour

By Richard Thomson

Lloyds Bank yesterday said it was extending branch opening times by one hour to 4.30pm on weekdays, making it the first British clearing bank to extend opening hours in all its 2,000 branches.

The new working hours come into operation on October 17. Bank opening hours were first restricted to between 10am and 3pm 19 years ago. The Lloyds move underlines the intense competition between high street banks for personal customers.

Banks now open between 9.30am and 3.30pm although most clearing banks have recently experimented with longer hours in selected branches. A Lloyds spokesman said: "It is a move we can easily make and it is in response to public demand."

The bank insisted that staff would continue to work their normal 35-hour week.

Gorbachev extends Russian power base

By A Correspondent in Moscow and Mary Dejevsky in London

Mr Aleksandr Vlasov, who has been the Interior Minister for 2½ years, was yesterday named as Prime Minister of the Soviet Union's largest republic, the Russian Federation.

Tass said he was elected by the Supreme Soviet of the federation to replace Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov, a member of the Politburo, who was appointed President of the federation.

The appointments were the latest in the series of top-level changes in which Mr Mikhail Gorbachev himself became President.

In the reshuffle, Mr Vlasov, aged 56, was promoted to become a candidate (non-voting) member of the Politburo. Mr Vorotnikov, aged 62, remains a full member of the 12-man body although his new post is largely ceremonial. He replaces Mr Vladimír

Orlov, aged 67, who is retiring. Mr Vorotnikov, now one of the few Politburo members appointed before Mr Gorbachev became General Secretary, is rumoured to be ill.

The post of Prime Minister of the Russian Federation carries considerable weight and could increase in importance if Mr Gorbachev is How warning 14
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serious about decentralizing administrative power to the individual republics.

Not only is the Russian Federation the largest, stretching from Leningrad to Vladivostok, but it incorporates all of Siberia, where development could be a key to improving the Soviet Union's economic performance.

Mr Vlasov became head of Continued on page 24, col 2

Olympic chief wanted all Britons drug-tested

From John Goodbody
Seoul

The British Olympic Association disclosed yesterday that it had wanted to test all United Kingdom competitors for drugs before they arrived in Seoul but its request had been turned down by the Sports Council, which administers the Government's programme.

Mr Charles Palmer, the BOA chairman, said he had written to the Sports Council. "The reply was quite strange," he said. "It was almost as if it felt that it was improper to be asked this."

"The implication was that I or we were trying to cover something up and they were not prepared to help."

The council is concerned that taxpayers' money should not be spent in helping individuals avoid getting caught

in international competition. It has already stopped several governing bodies from using the Government's testing facilities for this purpose.

A spokesman for the Sports Council said in London yesterday: "We believe that the testing should be random out of competition. The danger of checking everyone at a particular time is that you give them a final bill of health to show that they are clean. There are financial limitations, which is why we prefer to concentrate resources on testing at events and random out-of-competition sampling."

However, a number of countries test many of their competitors before big events. They include Canada, which dropped four of its seven weightlifters from the team when they proved positive for anabolic steroids. However,

Canada did not get a urine sample from Ben Johnson for analysis; otherwise the main controversy of the Games might not have occurred.

Mr Palmer, who is a member of the Sports Council, said that he might discuss the whole question with Mr Colin Moynihan, the Sports Minister.

But he agreed that such a test would not have caught Kerrith Brown, the judo fighter who became the first Briton to be disqualified from an Olympics for drug-taking. Brown took the diuretic, Furosemide, to reduce the swelling in his knee only four days before his event.

He did not realize that it was a banned substance, for it could be used to reduce body weight and eliminate traces of anabolic steroids from the liver.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Riot case against 68 fans dropped

Riot charges against football supporters arrested when police carried out a big anti-hooligan operation were dropped at Wolverhampton Crown Court yesterday. Sixty-eight supporters from the Cannock, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Birmingham and Telford areas had been charged with offences including riot, conspiracy to riot, violent disorder and burglary.

Judge John Evans, QC, said after all the pleas had been taken that he would not accept submissions once the trials had started that lesser offences be substituted. He said: "I want everyone to know exactly what they are faced with", and asked Mr Anthony Barker, QC, for the prosecution, to reconsider the riot charges. The judge said he did not feel the prosecution had been sufficiently specific.

Mr Barker agreed to substitute all the riot charges with ones of violent disorder. The court then adjourned for defending counsel to consider overnight whether their clients might wish to amend their pleas.

Welsh group hunted

Army bomb disposal squads yesterday defused a firebomb outside a building society office in Worcester as senior detectives from six forces met to formulate a co-ordinated campaign against the growing threat posed by a group of Welsh nationalist extremists. The discovery of the incendiary device brought to eight the total planted over the weekend by the group, Meibion Glyndwr (Sons of Glendower) which has, this year, targeted estate agents and building societies for arson attacks.

Castle sold for £2m

Amberley Castle, a fourteenth-century fortified manor house near Arundel, West Sussex, has been sold for about £2 million to a businessman who wants to convert it into a hotel. The castle, a grade one listed building set within medieval castle walls, was sold last year for nearly £1.5 million, but was put on the market again in April. The vendor hoped it would be kept as a family home, as it has been for generations, but the new owner, Martin Cummings, who owns the Inn on the Lake at Godalming, Surrey, has other plans.

Month-long search

The task of finding all the bodies trapped in the main Piper Alpha accommodation module is expected to take at least a month, it emerged yesterday. Apart from the major engineering task of raising the module, the size of a four-storey building, and shipping it to Florida, Orkney, teams of rescuers could spend weeks clearing the debris inside the module. Occidental announced that the smaller, 180 tonne module is expected to be raised today and the main module should be raised in the next 36 hours if the relatively calm weather holds. The explosion on July 6 killed 167.

Windsor explosives

Workmen have uncovered explosives and ammunition at the new home of the Duke and Duchess of York, it was disclosed yesterday. The discovery was made during renovations when a lake was drained in the grounds of the mansion near Windsor Castle. The haul contains at least 100 shells, ammunition and a rusted armoured jeep, believed to have been left behind by American servicemen who used Sunninghill Park as a training base during the Second World War. Army bomb disposal experts have been removing the badly corroded arsenal since Friday.

Storm damage gloom

Many of the woods in South-east England destroyed or damaged by last October's great storm may never be cleared and replaced, according to the Tree Council, which holds a conference in Oxford today to discuss the storm's effects. Less than 40 per cent of the damage has been cleared, and only a fraction of that has been replanted, the council says.

Fixed legal fees

Warning of lower standards

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

New fixed rates of pay for solicitors doing divorce and matrimonial work, which came into force this week, could lower standards of service for the client, the Solicitors' Family Law Association said yesterday.

But the new rules will also mean that successful litigants will be able to recover a much higher proportion of their legal costs than until now and will not be left to foot a large part of the costs themselves.

Mr Richard Sax, chairman of the association, said some solicitors doing matrimonial legal aid work believed the new rates would mean lower fees.

"We are worried and concerned that a client is not going to get a fair deal, because if firms are going to make a loss on this work, they will not do it or they will pass it to the least qualified person in the firm to deal with."

One solicitor in Cambridge

had estimated that the new hourly rate for preparation of a case and seeing the client was £30. That compared with a previous rate, after assessment by a taxing officer, of £32 an hour, and a rate of £40.70 if the client was private and not on legal aid.

The new rates of pay come in under the Matrimonial Causes (Costs) Rules which have been agreed between the profession and the Lord Chancellor's Department after some four years of negotiation.

The main difference is that lawyers will no longer be paid according to the wide discretion of the court taxing officers; but according to prescribed bands of fees according to the type of work.

Although the taxing officers will still have some discretion to exceed the bands when considering fees, this will only be possible in a few, very specific circumstances.

For successful litigants, under the old rules they ended

up paying a large part of their own solicitors' costs.

Under the new rule, they will be able to recover costs which have been "reasonably incurred" and it is expected there will be little if any difference between the successful litigant's solicitors' bill and what he recovers.

The International Bar Association, the largest international forum of lawyers, is to press for legislation which will set a limit on damages that can be awarded for professional negligence.

The association, which represents 11,000 lawyers in 120 countries, is concerned about the high levels of damages awarded against the professions.

The move, after a survey of seven European countries and the United States, comes when the Government is conducting its own inquiry into the problems of professional liability including the question of whether there should be any ceiling on damages.

Electricians unlikely to back action over GCHQ

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Civil Service union hopes of enlisting the aid of the EETPU in support of dismissed trade unionists at GCHQ received a blow last night.

The Government has told the last remaining trade unionists at the Cheltenham communications centre that unless they renounce their union membership or accept a transfer by next week they will be dismissed.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the EETPU, said the recent expulsion of his electricians' union from the TUC meant there must now be a doubt over EETPU willingness to back the calls for a one-day national strike.

Today three Civil Service union leaders will ask the TUC to organize the strike action and suggest that the EETPU, which is no longer affiliated, should be invited to join. Because of the power Mr Hammond's members have in the electricity supply industry, some union leaders believe that EETPU involvement is vital for effective strike action.

It was the threat of action by the normally moderate Mr Hammond which three years ago made the Government

hold back from dismissing all the trade unionists at GCHQ. Before the deadline, the EETPU will complete a sample poll of 600 of its members to assess whether there is sufficient backing to support the campaign.

Mr Hammond said the poll was reliable to 3 per cent as a guide to the feelings of all its 330,000 members. After the expulsion from the TUC some EETPU members "may question why they should support unions who voted to have them out of the movement", he said.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association has voted against taking industrial action over a 5.4 per cent pay offer. In a poll of 500,000 members 55.5 per cent rejected the strike call. The union seeks a 10 per cent rise.

Six thousand workers at the VSEL shipyard in Barrow, Cumbria, which builds nuclear submarines, are expected to receive a 12 per cent pay rise. It is expected to be paid in two instalments - 6 per cent backdated to April and the remainder from next April.

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Protests at museum entry fee

By Emma Wilkins



Mrs Gillian Singer and Mr Allan Morton, of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, protesting at the Science Museum yesterday against charges (Photograph: Marc Aspland).

The Science Museum in South Kensington, London, introduced an admissions charge yesterday.

The entry fee is expected to cut by a third the museum's three million annual visitors and was greeted with anger and disappointment by employees and visitors.

Mrs Siobhan Scrymgeour, her husband and their two children paid £6 to visit the museum in the morning. They went to have lunch at the Victoria and Albert Museum, but were told they would have to pay again to go back in.

Mrs Scrymgeour, from Fife, in Scotland, said: "I don't mind the charge for grown ups, but the children should be free."

Protesters from the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the museum staff's union, urged visitors to sign a petition against the charge, which they plan to present to the trustees in November.

Many adults refused to pay the charge of £2 and did not go in. "I will not pay out of principle," Mr Sean Manning, a student from Connecticut, said.

Mr Mark Pemberton, director of marketing, and in charge of the new admissions policy, said: "The only alternative to charging is to see the museum go into decline". He said the entry charge would help to improve displays and facilities.

The adult admission charge is £2. Children, students, the over 60s, the unemployed and disabled people pay £1.

Anabolic steroids

Sports Council winds down research centre

By Mark Ellis

Pioneering British research into the abuse of drugs by Olympic athletes is being wound down at the London hospital which perfected tests to detect the use of anabolic steroids.

Professor Raymond Brooks, of St Thomas's Hospital, retired at the weekend and his two research students working on their doctorates will complete their work, funded by the Sports Council, by the end of the year.

Work on detection of steroids began in the late 1960s and Professor Brooks' team was supported by Dr Roger Bannister, chairman of the Sports Council at the time, when its breakthrough was announced in 1973.

The news comes as Sports Council pressure mounts for scientists to develop a test for the apparently undetectable human growth hormone, a muscle-building drug originally produced from human cadavers to treat children with growth problems.

As testing for steroids becomes more stringent at international sports meetings, a boom in the use of the hormone, which can cost £160 a week for a month and a half course of injections, is feared in the wake of the

BBC Television yesterday emerged as the winner in the Olympics viewing race.

Figures from the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board (BARB) covering the first week of the games showed the BBC scoring up to three times as many viewers as independent television during the night.

The programme attracted more than 8 million viewers on three occasions.

Seoul scandals. But owners of gymnasiums where many black market body boosters are sold, say the prices will drop as demand increases.

Mr Dean Hyams, of Hyams Gym in Leytonstone, east London, said: "It is only for the rich at the moment, but that is not going to last much longer."

"The drug is around and if the fools using steroids think they are not going to get caught using growth hormones they'll use it. Some already are."

Dr David Cowan, of the International Olympic Committee's drug abuse laboratory at King's College, London, said he feared black market racketeers could be selling the hormone, which has unsightly side effects of enlarging the jaw and joints and

giving the user an ungainly gait.

Last November 1,440 phials of the hormone worth £60,000 were stolen from the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. They are believed to have found their way on to the black market.

The hormone drug, Somatomorm, made by Kabivitrum, a Danish company, is used at the hospital for the treatment of short stature and small bones and the loss represented two months' production.

"There have been thefts from Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital. There is a racket going on and that's the alarm", Dr Cowan said.

Scientists are trying to find out if tests can be performed to measure the

carbon traces in the hormone from urine samples to establish if the drug was natural or synthetic.

Professor Brooks, a member of the Sports Council's drugs abuse advisory group, is expected to continue private research funded by the council but work into the feasibility of drugs testing carried out at the hospital is drawing to a close as grant-funded projects are completed.

The Sports Council said: "Work will continue as Professor Brooks is staying with us, but work currently at St Thomas's will be transferred to Kings College, London."

Mr Kenneth Brown, the disgraced Olympic judo star, last night spoke of the "hell" he suffered in Seoul after his first drug test proved positive.

But Brown, aged 26, who was stripped of his Olympic bronze medal, after a routine drugs test, denied taking anything to enhance his performance.

"No way would I do anything like that", he said. "I really felt bad in that I'd let the team down."

Brown said he was foolish not to tell the Olympic team doctor he was taking a medicine.

Olympic review, pages 46-48

SNP promises to banish defeatism

By Kerry Gill

The Scottish National Party yesterday kicked off the Glasgow Govan by-election battle with a promise that "girling" - or moaning - would form no part of its campaign.

Mr Jim Sillars, the party's candidate, said his central theme would be the necessity for change in Scotland and he would ask the electorate for a mandate to loosen the grip of Mrs Thatcher north of the border.

While the SNP's immediate targets are to stop the commu-

nity charge, win more money for the National Health Service, halt falling educational standards and achieve a better deal for the old and disabled, Mr Sillars emphasized the party's strategy was to generate a will among the people that, ultimately, would break Mrs Thatcher's domination of Scotland.

"We are not going to engage in a girling campaign. I am sick of defeatist attitudes. We have got to have the same kind of positive attitude that

Mrs Thatcher has used to subdue us", he said.

The nationalists are confident that they can at least sharply reduce Labour's 19,500 majority. Mr Sillars's wife, Margo Macdonald, spectacularly won the seat for Labour in 1973, only to lose it 15 weeks later at the general election.

Labour's candidate is Mr Bob Gillespie, an official of the printing union. Sogat, who is on the left of the party and is committed to a localized cam-

paign. His candidacy has raised some doubts whether he can beat off Mr Sillars's challenge.

The Conservatives have chosen Mr Graeme Hamilton, aged 25, a Glasgow District Council employee, and Mr Bernard Ponsonby, aged 24, is the Democrats' candidate. The date for the by-election is still to be set but will probably be next month.

General election, June 1987: B Millar (Lab) 26,278; A Ferguson (SCN) 4,862; M Sillars (SNP) 4,211; P Sogat (D) 3,011; O Christie (Cons) 237. Lab majority: 19,509.

Peter Townsend to sell war medals

By Sarah Jane Checkland

Group Captain Peter Townsend, whose name was once linked romantically with Princess Margaret, is to sell his Battle of Britain war medals at Sotheby's on November 10. The estimated £20,000-plus proceeds will be used to establish a trust fund to help children who have suffered in war.

The group captain, aged 73, speaking from his home in France yesterday said: "In 1940, Churchill encouraged us to fight on in the belief that the struggle would, as he put it, save the cause of civilization."

"But judging by the cruel wars, the tortures and terrorism still afflicting the

human race, much more has yet to be done to save civilization for our children."

The 12 medals, including a Distinguished Service Order and two Distinguished Flying Crosses won for gallantry, were awarded in the words of the *London Gazette* in 1941 to "a gallant and courageous fighter". By that date, he had flown more than 300 missions, destroying at least 11 enemy aircraft.

As the citation continued: "During the Battle of Britain he led every patrol against the enemy except one."

The success of Townsend's fighter squadron (it was the first to shoot down

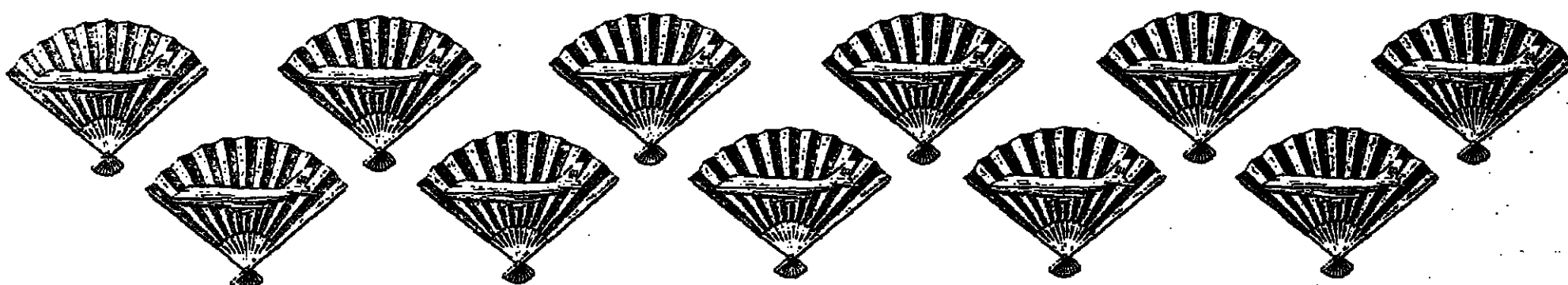
100 enemy aircraft, with remarkably few losses) has been down to his leadership qualities. In one battle his small squadron of about 12 planes attacked 250 German aircraft over the Thames Estuary.

He was twice shot down, once in the North Sea, where he was rescued by a trawler, and then when he baled out of his bullet-riddled Hurricane.

The medals will be sold along with the captain's wartime logbook and a group of medals awarded to Leonard Jowitt, a sergeant pilot in Townsend's squadron who was killed in 1940.

Salesroom, page 5

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Arms dealer ready to supply IRA is jailed for 10 years

By Michael Horsnell

An arms dealer who wanted to retire rich at the age of 40 by selling weapons to the IRA and other terrorist groups was yesterday jailed for 10 years.

Kevin Campbell, aged 33, was trapped when setting up a £13,000 deal for 20 Kalashnikov rifles with *News of the World* investigators, whom he believed to be acting for terrorist assassins.

Campbell, a registered firearms dealer, was said at Chelmsford Crown Court to regard human life as worthless. Judge Greenwood told Campbell, a self-confessed alcoholic: "For whatever reason, whether it was partially drink, partially the worship of money, you were prepared to sell lethal and loathsome weapons to people you believed to be terrorists, whether they were IRA or others."

"If it were not for people like you who for financial gain are prepared to peddle in death it may be that these vicious terrorists would have more difficulty in performing their ghastly acts."

Campbell, from Fyfield, Essex, admitted four charges under the Firearms Act 1968 involving the transfer of weapons to an unauthorized person, and possession of firearms with intent to enable another person to endanger life. He also admitted conspiracy to forge entries in a firearms register. Three charges to which he pleaded not guilty were left on the file.

Mr Anthony Hooper, QC, for the prosecution, said:

"Campbell saw illegal firearms dealing as a means to make large quantities of money. He said he wanted to retire at 40 as a rich man and he was going to become rich by selling firearms and ammunition to whoever wanted them, irrespective of who they were."

When the *News of the World* began investigating him in September last year Campbell thought he was selling to people connected with the IRA. The newspaper's investigation was commended by the judge for serving the interests of justice.

Mr Edward Jones, then its investigations editor, and Mr Peter Kalstein-Bleich, a firearms expert brought in by the newspaper and who used a bogus Irish accent, were offered 25 weapons in all, including the Kalashnikovs, Uzi carbines, a De Lisle carbine and more than 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

But Campbell was trapped by secret video recordings taken by police and technicians on two occasions.

The forging of the register involved the assistance of Christopher Bradley, aged 34, an acquaintance from Felsed, Essex, who admitted a charge of conspiracy.

Bradley, a mechanical engineer, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment suspended for two years and ordered to pay £1,000 towards prosecution costs. He made entries in the register making it appear that he had de-

vated the weapons Campbell was selling.

The court was told Bradley did not know of Campbell's activities. The judge said his part was like "chalk and cheese" compared with Campbell's.

Bradley said afterwards: "I had no idea what Campbell was up to. I thought I was doing him a favour. I was foolish not to find out why he wanted me to do it."

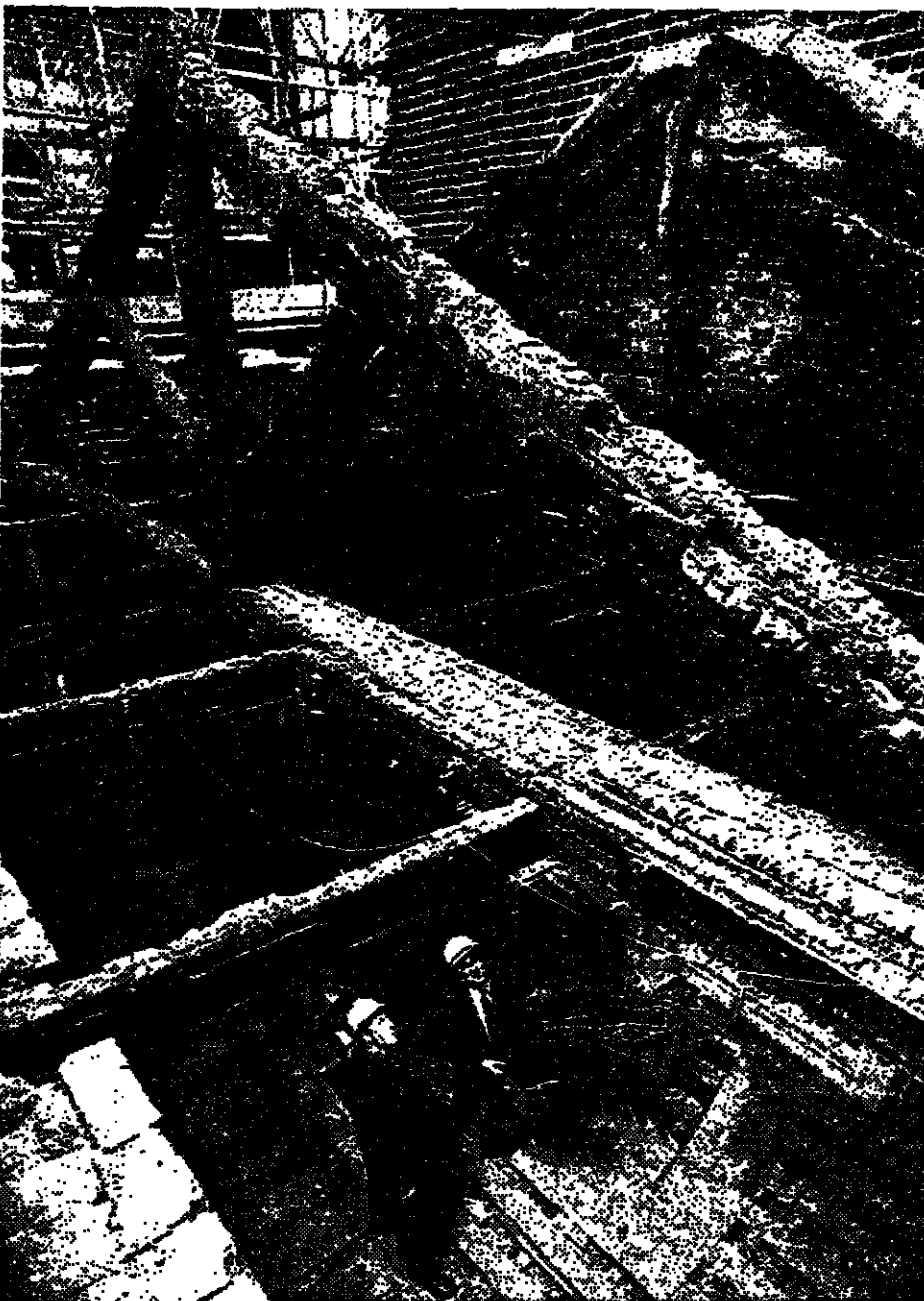
Campbell became a registered firearms dealer in January last year but continued in his job as a swimming pool manager at Loughton, Essex, while trying to sell arms. During a meeting on September 29 at the Hilton Hotel, London, Campbell agreed to sell 20 Kalashnikovs for £650 each to the *News of the World* men, who contacted the police.

After buying the firearms for £3,680, Campbell met the two men twice at hotels in Essex where video cameras filmed the meetings.

The exchange of weapons was due to go ahead and the *News of the World* booked a hotel room for October 10 but police, worried that an armed beguile could begin, arrested Campbell at his home before the final meeting.

Det Chief Insp Ivan Dibley complimented the *News of the World* on its investigation. "It is quite apparent that Campbell believed he was dealing with members of the IRA and he thought the guns were to be exported to Ireland."

Palace rises from ashes



Stephen Wagstaffs, project architect (right), and Rob Blackmore, foreman, studying damaged beams at Hampton Court Palace yesterday as restoration begins of the south wing of the St Christopher Wren State Apartments, gutted by fire in March 1986. Rescued carvings and structural fragments will be incorporated into the new edifice by craftsmen. The work will take about four years and cost up to £12 million (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

BBC staff send letter to Birt over Panorama

By Andrew Billen, Arts Correspondent

BBC television journalists have written to Mr John Birt, deputy director-general of the BBC, demanding reassurances after the sudden withdrawal of last night's scheduled *Panorama* programme on the SAS.

In the letter the BBC television's news and current affairs chapel of the National Union of Journalists is demanding the earliest possible transmission of the programme and an assurance that political pressure not to make controversial programmes will be resisted.

It is likely that Mr Don Brind, father of the chapel, will meet Mr Birt in Blackpool, venue for the Labour conference, later this week.

The journalists' action comes after the intervention of Mr John Foster, the union's broadcasting officer, who has asked for an early meeting with Mr Birt.

The film, which took four weeks to make, examines the role and public accountability of the SAS. Members of the security forces, including a former SAS soldier, and several politicians, including Mr Merlyn Rees, former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, were interviewed.

The film was apparently previewed by the BBC's seven

news executives and all agreed it should be shown.

Mr Birt overruled them after seeing the film on Saturday with Mr Michael Checkland, director-general of the BBC.

Mr Birt's objection apparently was based on the *Panorama* team's failure to explore a proposal for public accountability of the SAS. He was said to have rejected proposals for a studio discussion to deal with the point.

A chapel official said yesterday: "The chapel will probably be meeting later this week when we have established what the reasons were for this decision. So far it is clear there is a great deal of feeling about this."

The BBC said that the usual procedures for previewing controversial material had been followed and there remained a commitment to showing the documentary.

The sudden withdrawal of the film is a blow to Mr Tim Gardam, who became editor of *Panorama* late last year.

He is considered to be in the "Birt mould" and has sided with his superior in demanding that no filming should begin before a basic script has been agreed. He has also increased the research time.

Commentary, page 16

ITV officials condemn plan for network chief

By Our Arts Correspondent

Officials at the ITV Association yesterday branded as unworkable a plan being considered by the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) for a single network controller.

The idea is to replace the existing network of ITV Association committees with one man, backed by a small staff. The proposals, originating from one of the smaller independent television companies, have the backing of Sir Donald Maitland, deputy chairman of the IBA and former UK permanent representative both to the United Nations and the EEC.

The commissioning editor would act to limit squabbles between the independent companies over the networking of programmes.

The system, which could be implemented by 1990 for the last three years of the existing independent television franchises, would involve less

detailed prior regulation by the IBA and could continue to be used by any successor authority to the IBA, should this be replaced.

Independent television took a ratings drubbing earlier this year and last week the IBA threw out a proposal from the association to shift the Sunday night "God slot" for six months to make way for a new current affairs show.

Sources at the ITV Association yesterday said, however, that the imposition of a single controller over the schedules of the 15 independent television companies would be "politically impossible". Instead of the association clashing with the IBA, the controller would.

The plan was first suggested by an ITV company two years ago. Since then the association's scheduling committee has been enlarged from the controllers of five companies to representatives of seven.

Magistrates launch means test for offenders

By Andrew Morgan

A Home Office pilot scheme in magistrates' courts relating levels of fines to means was launched at two centres yesterday with offenders divided on the new system's merits.

The experiments, in Basingstoke, Hampshire, and Bradford, West Yorkshire, use a formula based on the gravity of an offence in weeks multiplied by the amount of spare money the defendant is calculated to have.

The weekly cash rate is worked out from information supplied by the defendant on a means form. In Basingstoke, magistrates have fixed the top weekly value at £20 and the bottom at £3, although they said yesterday that early findings suggested that some defendants have more than £20 a week to spare.

Under the Magistrates' Courts Act, benches are required to take account of an offender's means. The

Home Office experiment is intended to provide more consistency and to ensure fines are paid.

Mr Michael McTaggart, a Basingstoke bench chairman, said after yesterday's hearings that fines for the less well-off appear to have dropped while those for the wealthier remained the same.

Trevor March, aged 29, had expected to be fined about £100 for helping to steal a pair of jeans. After considering his income of £33 a week, unemployment benefits, the bench fined him 10 weeks at £3 a week, plus three weeks at £3 for costs, totalling £39.

He said: "I didn't know the new system was coming in today. I've been in trouble with the police before and I'm pleased with the fine. There will be less chance of lapsing."

Edward McNulty, aged 36, a solicitor, described as "fair" his fine of £220, comprising 10 weeks at £20

and one week at £20 in costs, plus 18 months' disqualification for driving with more than twice the legal limit of alcohol. Under the old system, he would have paid about the same.

However, Brian Hollyman, aged 48, a restaurant owner from Ascot, Berkshire, had expected to pay £100 for riding his motor cycle at more than 100mph. He was fined £220. "It seems a bit punitive," he said.

The new system is a modification of that in West Germany and Sweden, where people are fined so many days' pay. Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, says he wants the benefits of a day fine system but in less complicated form.

Mr Brian Gibson, clerk to Basingstoke magistrates, said: "It is working as well as we expected and it is working fairly, with people recognizing the simplicity of the system. Magistrates have found it

quite easy to operate but there will still be some fine-tuning."

"It is still not possible, just because somebody is very wealthy, to fine them very large amounts of money, but this scheme demonstrates how far we can go."

Mrs Joy Harris, chairman of the Basingstoke magistrates, added that a failure to fill in the means test questionnaire accurately could lead automatically to the maximum fine.

The schemes at Basingstoke and Bradford are due to last for six months, with a six-month option. Some courts in Bradford found the system time-consuming as benches tried to follow the new guidelines.

Mr Charles Packett, the magistrates' chairman in one court, apologized to one defendant for the delays. Members of the bench frequently pored over newly provided tables of fines and adjourned several times to discuss the level of

fines they should impose. Mr Peter Nuttall, Bradford's clerk to the magistrates, said: "The average ability to pay in Basingstoke is £20 a week, here it is half that. Critics would say the system isn't uniform, we maintain it is consistent. I think the Home Office aim is to reduce the number of people being sent to prison."

"It's possible the fines are slightly less today than last week. Everybody's been careful to give full details of means to show they have less money to pay the fines." There were several cases of defendants fined about half the normal figure.

Bradford collects £1.4 million a year in fines, but last year £745,000 was outstanding. Mr Nuttall said: "The objective is not to cane people who haven't the ability to pay within 12 months."

Two similar schemes are due to start next January.

Crewmen 'tried to end swim'

By Staff Reporters

The crew of a British trawler and an American student described yesterday how they tried to save a Brazilian woman who died attempting to swim the Channel.

They told an examining French magistrate that they pleaded with Senhora Renata Agondi's coach to end the swim.

During a series of preliminary private hearings in Boulogne, Mr Colin Cook, captain of the 50ft trawler Hilda May, Mr Graham Featherbe, his mate, both from Folkestone, and Mr Mark Lewis, a student who was the official observer for the Channel Swimming Association, described how Senhora Agondi, aged 25, was exhausted and in distress during the final stages of the swim.

Senhora Judith Russo, the coach, who has been accused by the French authorities of failing to assist a person in danger and could face five years in jail if found guilty, is due to give her version of what happened today.

During an earlier hearing in Boulogne, Senhora Russo denied she was responsible for the death.

Wedding day nerves Fear for missing bride to be

By Ruth Gledhill

Police fear for the safety of a bride who disappeared two hours before her wedding.

Miss Carol Cresswell, aged 23, telephoned her mother to say she was not going through with the service shortly after her wedding-day visit to a friend to have her hair styled.

Police are concerned because she was frightened of flying and was carrying

tranquilizers to calm her before her honeymoon flight to Ibiza.

The Rev Lawrence Pizey, who was due to conduct the ceremony at the village church in Acton, Suffolk, on Saturday, said: "She was a highly strung girl and very quiet. We assume that she could not face being in the spotlight on the day."



Happier times: Miss Cresswell with her fiancé, Mr Smith.

Miss Cresswell, who had resigned her job at a chemist's, wanted to marry her fiancé, Mr Ray Smith, but preferred a quiet wedding. "It was all just too much to face," Mr Pizey said.

He turned away the 120 guests at a reception at a village hall near by. The bride's mother, Mrs Edna Cresswell, said: "She was very nervous the night before, but we thought that was normal."

Speaking at the family home in Vicarage Road, Acton, she added: "I feel she went along with a big wedding to please me because I go to church every Sunday."

She appealed to her daughter to get in touch. "No one in the village will look down on her, they just want her back."

Miss Cresswell, who cannot drive and had £20 with her, was last seen wearing a short, red skirt and blouse.

Dr Mark Williams, a psychologist at Cambridge University, said: "For anyone anxious, weddings are generally a major source of stress and can result in them wanting to run away from it all to think things over."

Sir Adam grounded by BA's big day

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British Airways was last night named Airline of the Year, a result which proved too embarrassing for Sir Adam Thomson, former chairman of British Caledonian.

Sir Adam, who had seen his airline taken over by British Airways after a long and often bitter battle, had agreed to hand over the coveted prize to the top airline at a ceremony in London. But when he was told who had won and that he would have to say nice things about his long-term rival, Lord King of Wartonby, he withdrew.

"It would have been rather embarrassing and a little difficult," he said yesterday. "It wasn't the happiest of times when British Caledonian were taken over and many of the staff have left since then."

"When the organizers told me who had won and the potential embarrassment it might cause, I agreed and felt it would be more appropriate if someone else made

the presentation." Instead, Lord King, chairman of British Airways, received the award from Professor Roland Smith, chairman of British Aerospace.

Lord King said last night that, though unwell, he had ignored his doctor's advice to stay in bed and made the effort to attend the presentation of the award personally because Sir Adam was going to be there "and I thought it would be discourteous of me not to appear". He was delighted his airline had won.

The award, made after a National Opinion Poll survey of 50,000 regular travellers who read *Executive Travel* magazine, is regarded as the leading award by both international and domestic airlines.

It is further confirmation that British Airways has finally thrown off its bad old image and is now one of the most highly regarded airlines in the world.

For the past two years the title Airline of the Year has been held by Singapore Airlines, last night pushed into joint second place with Swissair.

In the past 12 months Singapore

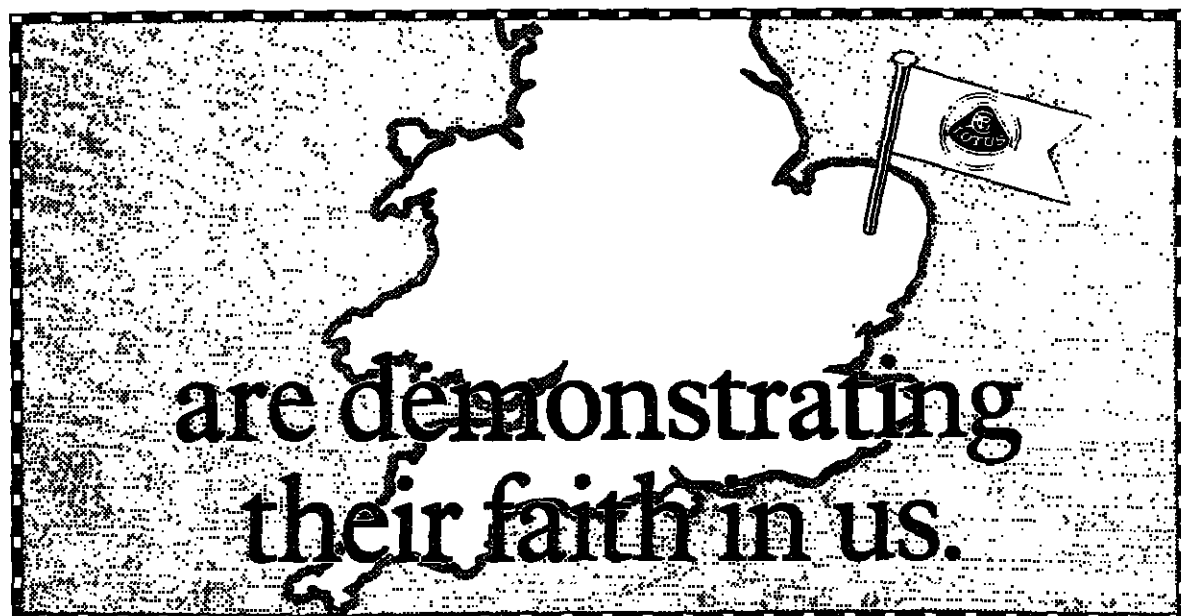
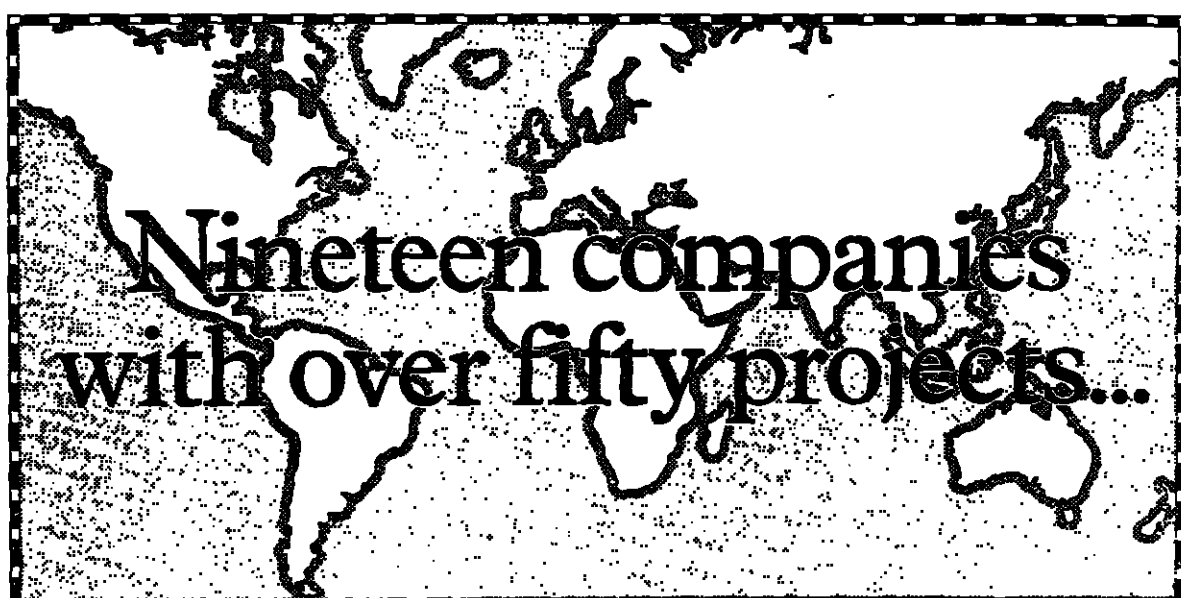
Airlines has won eight awards, including one from *Business Traveller* for being Airline of the Year and another from an American catering magazine for providing the best in-flight tableware.

In yesterday's awards British Airways was also voted the airline with the best business class, the best in-flight entertainment and the best airport lounges and was runner-up in a further nine of the 22 separate categories.

Virgin Atlantic won the award for providing the best business class across the Atlantic and British Midland was voted the best domestic carrier with Brynmor and British Airways as runners-up in that category.

British Midland was also runner-up to Swissair in the best short-haul carrier section. American Airlines were chosen as the best transatlantic carrier.

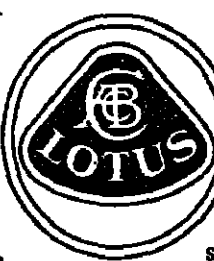
Singapore girls are still regarded as the most attractive cabin staff, with those from Thai International and Virgin Atlantic as runners-up. Swissair took the first prizes in the best food and best drink categories.



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A level board cuts factual content in science exams

By Douglas Broom
Education Reporter

AN A level board admitted yesterday that it was reducing the factual content of its chemistry and physics examinations in response to the introduction of the GCSE.

The move, by the Manchester-based Joint Matriculation Board, will confirm fears in some quarters that the GCSE, with its emphasis on practical skills rather than factual knowledge, will lead to a reduction in academic standards.

Mr Colin Vickerman, the board's secretary, said last night it had been responding to "general criticism of A level science subjects for being over-burdened with facts".

The decision to cut the factual content of the A level courses by up to 15 per cent was condemned by Mr Christopher Kirch, headmaster of Wellington School, an independent co-educational day school at Bevington, Wirral.

"I was appalled when we received a letter from the board telling us what they were doing. It was what everyone had predicted would follow the GCSE but we were still amazed when it happened", he said. "Diluting the factual content must result in a lowering of standards."

Dr Brian Scott, head of chemistry at the school, who

A £10 million educational trust has been set up by the Japanese financial giant, Daiwa Securities, to foster Anglo-Japanese relations. The Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation will be the largest fund of its kind outside Japan, where industry and commerce have a tradition of funding education.

Lord Roll of Ipsden, head of the SG Warburg group and chairman of the new fund, who will be joined on the trust by

said he was only notified of the changes a few weeks before term started, said yesterday: "They seem to have removed the difficult bits." One thing that has gone altogether is work on part of the periodic table of elements which includes carbon and silicon.

"They have also cut out a big section on the melting and freezing point of substances."

The cuts would reduce "the body of knowledge which pupils will have" and universities might be forced to extend courses to allow pupils to catch up before getting down to degree studies.

"The board says understanding will be tested instead of factual learning. I cannot see how the pupils can show any depth of understanding if they have not got the basic facts", he said.

former Lord Carrington, said it would foster relations over a wide area but would concentrate on higher education.

Mr Yoshitoki Chino, chairman of Daiwa, said at the launch of the trust: "It is our social responsibility to contribute to societies in which we have made a profit. We hope this trust will be a lasting contribution to deepen understanding between Britain and Japan". Daiwa made about £1 billion profit last year.

Mr Vickerman defended the changes as part of a gradual reform of A level which had been going on for years. "The coming of the GCSE was certainly a major factor but not the only factor in these changes", he said.

"It is a question of testing the general grasp of the subject. That is much more important than knowing the specific details."

"We have no reason to believe that pupils will be at any disadvantage in going on to do physics and chemistry at a university or polytechnic." The universities had been consulted about the changes, he added.

● Huge comprehensive schools may soon be a thing of the past in England and Wales, according to figures published today.

In its annual survey of local authority education expenditure the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy says the number of schools with more than 1,500 pupils has fallen by one third in the past 12 months.

The trend was the result of the move towards establishing sixth form and tertiary colleges for pupils aged between 16 and 19. Shorn of their sixth forms, the schools come closer to sizes favoured by most parents.

The report shows that the number of schools in England with more than 1,500 pupils has fallen by more than two thirds during the past five years from 249 in 1984 to 80 in the current financial year.

In spite of the continuing fall in the number of secondary school pupils - down 4.5 per cent in the past 12 months - the number of schools with between 400 and 800 pupils has risen from 1,747 in 1984 to 1,844 this year.

That improved the ratio of teachers to pupils in all areas except inner London.

The figures show that the 104 English and Welsh education authorities plan to spend £15 billion in the year to next March.

Education Statistics - 1988-89 Estimates (CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6BH; £35).

Balloons of hope for a hostage



Miss Jill Morell, the girl friend of Mr John McCarthy, the British journalist held hostage in Beirut, on top of Blackpool tower yesterday where she released 126 black balloons - one for every week of his captivity (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Academic protest against dismissal

By Peter Davenport

Several hundred academics yesterday joined an official strike and rally in Hull to protest against the dismissal of a university lecturer who refused to accept voluntary redundancy.

They believe Mr Edgar Page, aged 57, a philosophy lecturer, is the first academic to be dismissed by a British university for non-disciplinary reasons.

Academics from around the country and students from Hull joined the march.

Mr John Akker, deputy general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said the union was initiating an "academic boycott" of Hull which included the withdrawal of 28 external examiners.

Professor William Taylor, vice-chancellor at Hull, said the protest had had little effect on registration for the new term. He said staff cuts had been introduced to rectify a

deficit projected to reach £8.5 million by 1990. Measures already taken had reduced that by half.

"We all want security and academic freedom but no institution can commit itself to employing everybody to the age to which they want to stay", he said.

"Somebody had to make the point although I wish it had not been us."

Since 1981 about 6,000 academic staff have been cut from British universities through premature retirement or voluntary redundancy.

The Government this year retrospectively abolished tenure for all university appointments made after November 20, 1987.

Mr Page said: "I find all the posters and things slightly embarrassing. But it's not just about me. It's also about my fellow academics throughout the country and what may happen to them if I lose."

Sex bias in promotion, women lecturers claim

Four women lecturers lost promotion prospects because of their sex, an industrial tribunal in Newcastle upon Tyne was told yesterday.

It was alleged that the women and two men went for a job as head of the social sciences department at Newcastle Polytechnic.

One of the men got the job although "all the women were better qualified", Mr Barry Warne, representing the women, told the hearing.

It is believed to be the first case of sex discrimination for non-promotion ever brought in Britain and is expected to last three weeks.

Legal costs are to be shared by the Equal Opportunities Commission and the National Association of Teachers in Further Education in the case against Newcastle City Council. The women - Dr Mary

Mellor, Mrs Carol Buswell, Miss Helen Douglas and Mrs Joan Phylactou - are claiming they missed out on promotion because of their sex, losing a £4,000 a year pay rise and increased pensions.

The post was advertised last November, and the successful applicant got the job in spite of not being either the "academic heavyweight" or "specialist in short courses" the women believed was required.

Mr Warne said the case was brought, first on the grounds that one of the women should have got the job and, secondly, for the tribunal to be asked to examine the way the appointment was carried out.

It must decide whether it was satisfied that the way the promotion appointment was handled was "sufficient to eliminate discrimination", Mr Warne said.

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serious complications. Nevertheless, each year

without fail, a small number of children die from these common childhood diseases. Now the

MMR (Measles Mumps and Rubella) vaccination can prevent this. Ideally, your child should be

given it during their second year. However, if your children are four or five they can have the

MMR vaccination before they start school. But you can ask your doctor about

getting it done at any time. In other countries such as Sweden and America,

MMR has already reduced Measles, Mumps and Rubella by 98%. You can get the

information you need from your local GP or clinic. All you have to do is ask.

ISSUED BY THE HEALTH EDUCATION AUTHORITY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Inferior antiques draw some superior prices

Antiques dismissed by certain members of the trade as worthy of a council skip, and described by Christie's as "distressed", sold for between 10 and 100 times above estimate at Harwood House, near Leeds, yesterday.

Top lot among the 600 items, at a relatively modest four times its upper estimate, was a four-poster bed, or rather parts of it, as the canopy and most of its posts had gone. Bought for £88,000 by an anonymous telephone buyer, the sections of egg and dart, and leafy carvings are thought to be by Thomas Chippendale.

Someone paid £7,150 (estimate £500 to £800) for a pair of green, red and buff coloured posts, all that remains of another bed attributed to Chippendale, while another buyer spent £5,280 (estimate £50 to £100) on a canopy.

A pair of battered, urn-shaped Regency candelabra, were snapped up by Carlton and Hobbs, the Pimlico dealers, at £40,700, 40 times their estimate.

The Chippendale Society bought a broken Chippendale beechwood stool for £7,150, of which £2,000 was contributed

SALEROOM
by Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market
Correspondent

by Christie's. Twenty-nine yards of cast-iron railings which once surrounded Chesterfield House, South Audley Street, London, fetched a mere £34,100 (estimate up to £20,000).

"The scene looks terribly romantic, with the tent pitched just in front of the house", said one dealer, "but so much of the stuff is literally rotten. You touch anything and it falls apart. The risk is getting caught up in the hysteria and waking up the next day with a hangover."

The Harwood consignment, which totalled £450,000 (four times pre-sale estimate), had been gathered from store-rooms and houses on the estate.

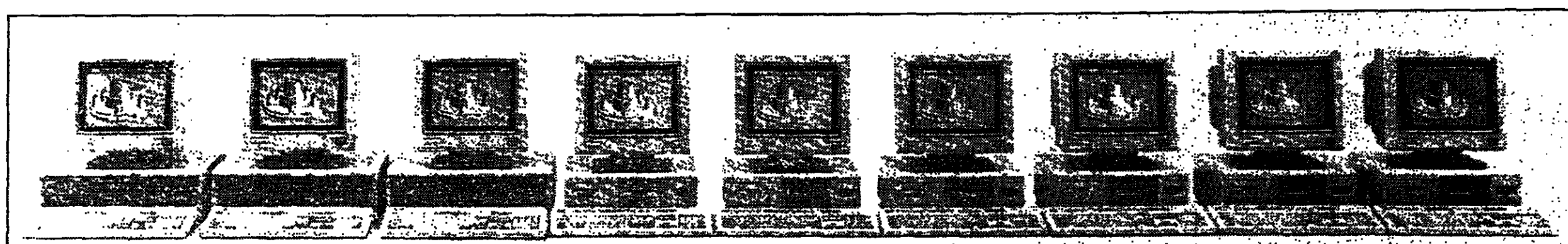
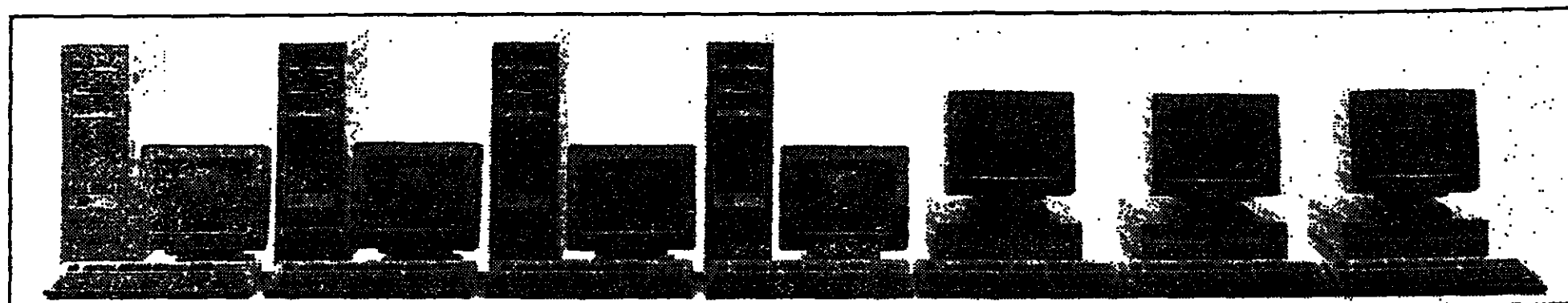
Most buyers were confident that much of yesterday's tat will, with the help of cunning restoration, become tomorrow's star turns. Meanwhile, profits will go towards improving the house.

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Safety work nearly ended as Tube fire inquest opens today

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

King's Cross Underground station in London will return to full operation in December after extensive work necessitated by the fire last November in which 31 lives were lost, it was disclosed yesterday.

That is one of the points made in a progress report on actions taken to improve safety throughout the system since the fire.

It appeared on the eve of today's opening of the inquest on the 31 victims, one of whom is still unidentified. It is expected that about 50 witnesses will be called, and that the inquest will last most of this month.

The Piccadilly Line escalators, on which the fire occurred, is being renewed and the ticket hall, which was engulfed by smoke and flame, is being refurbished.

London Underground is also renewing the escalators serving the Northern Line which, although not damaged in the fire, were close to the end of their working lives. While the work is going on Northern Line trains are passing through the station without stopping.

The action on safety being taken this financial year is expected to cost about £30 million and there are plans to spend a further £100 million on safety during the next three years.

Some of these actions were

in progress before the fire, but many are direct responses to criticisms which appeared during the formal inquiry into the disaster under Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, which lasted nearly five months.

The progress report notes that before the King's Cross fire there had been only four years where accidents had caused deaths on the Underground and that compared favourably with every other form of transport.

Among other actions taken at King's Cross apart from the renewal of the escalators and restoration of the ticket hall are:

• A new operations room, with improved monitoring and control facilities including a fire detection system for escalator shafts and lifts, has been installed.

• A sprinkler system installed in the ticket hall.

• A passenger alarm button is being installed on a subway leading to a British Rail station, the gates of which were locked and impeded the escape of at least some passengers on the night of the fire.

• An exit from the ticket hall which was to have been closed has been retained as an emergency exit.

Wooden panelling on escalators is being replaced by aluminium in large parts of the Underground. Work is either completed or in

progress at 11 sites and the programme is planned to be completed by the middle of next year.

Fire detection and fire fighting systems are being improved, and the machine rooms under escalators are being fitted with smoke detectors.

Standards of cleaning on escalators have been improved and more frequent inspection introduced, and new restrictions have been imposed on the storage of rubbish.

Installations of vulcanized india rubber cabling are to be replaced with new cable which meets current fire safety standards.

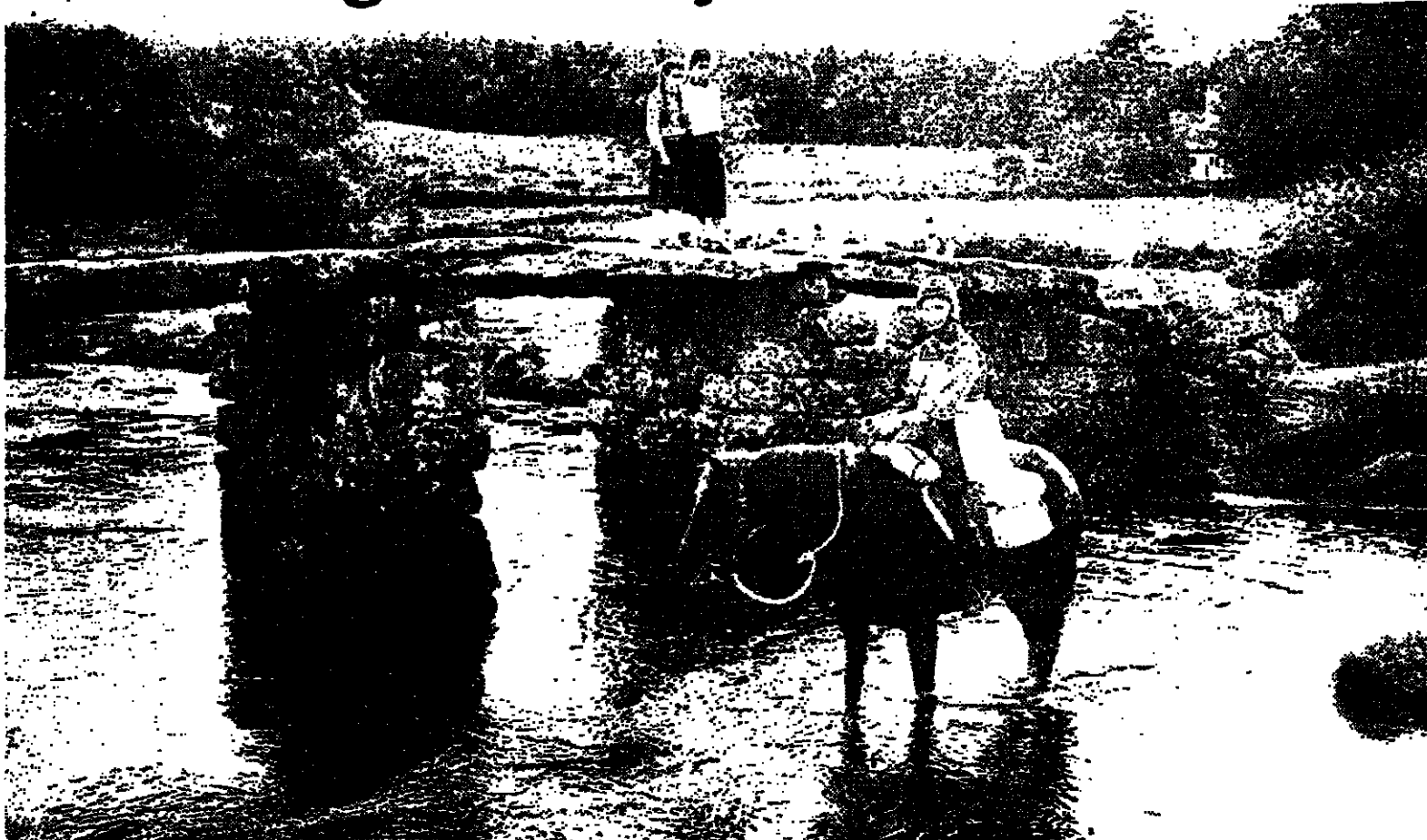
Improvements to closed circuit television and public address systems are being made at 36 stations using colour cameras and video recording facilities.

Escape facilities are being provided at exits which are normally kept locked.

British Transport Police and Underground staff are being provided with facilities to communicate from underground to surface by radio, and the extension of staff radio to all stations with tunnels has been proposed.

Station supervisors are to inspect fire equipment daily and staff training in emergency procedures is being intensified.

Moving house by the scenic route



Ann Foreman, aged 63, and her horse stop for a rest at the Clapper Bridge over the Dart on Dartmoor, Devon. Mrs Foreman is moving from Penzance, Cornwall, to her daughter's home in Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire and is raising money for the Save the Children Fund during her 28-day ride (Photograph: Nick Rogers).

Chalker urges businessmen to set pace on EEC standards

By Kerry Gill

Businessmen must help

to ensure that Britain does not lose in the run-up to the 1992 single European market, a senior government minister said yesterday. Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told a meeting of

300 executives in Glasgow that companies had to be prepared to take part in discussions over new harmonized European standards.

The Government is concerned that if businessmen do not show enough interest, the European Community standards adopted for 1992 may be vastly different to those employed in the UK. "The common standards which get adopted in Europe are

bound to bear the character of the countries which put most effort into their creation", Mrs Chalker said.

She claimed that harmonization of standards would have a profound effect on industry in every country.

She also gave a warning that British companies had to undertake a fundamental review of their business strategies to stave off competition in

the new market. The Government believes that most companies are aware of the challenges of 1992, but it also feels that awareness has to be matched with a real understanding of what the single market means.

Mrs Chalker said that the Government's "simple aim" was to make Britain the best prepared country in the Community.

Government boost for vaccine drive

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Doctors and other health professionals will come under pressure from the Department of Health to ensure the success of a new vaccination campaign launched by the Government yesterday.

One million shots of a combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine will be available throughout Britain by Christmas and £600,000 is being spent in publicizing the campaign.

However, senior department officials believe that apathy by some doctors is partly responsible for the low rates of immunization against infectious diseases in many areas.

Mrs Edwina Currie, Parliamentary Under Secretary of Health, said yesterday that such doctors would have to "pull their socks up" and encourage more parents to have their children immunized. If we get poor results in certain areas I will want to know the reasons why. I do believe in high standards.

"The MMR vaccine offers us a tremendous chance of stamping out with one injection three diseases which every year result in up to 3,000 children being admitted to hospital. Nine children have died of measles this year."

Her warning is being enforced by the increased role of immunization co-ordinators in every health region. They will monitor the use by doctors and health centre staffs of

the new vaccine and their reports will enable the department to identify districts failing to achieve satisfactory levels of uptake of the vaccine.

Only 71 per cent of British children eligible for protection against measles have been immunized and in some areas the rate is as low as 55 per cent. The government target is at least 90 per cent by 1990.

Sir Donald Acheson, the Government's chief medical officer, said at the campaign launch in London yesterday: "Children should not lightly be denied the chance of improved health offered by this vaccine."

"We are depending on the enthusiastic support of doctors, nurses and health visitors, as well as parents."

A senior department official said: "We see quite startling differences in immunization rates between neighbouring health districts. It often seems to be the case that there is an enthusiast in one area whose energies are not matched by his or her colleagues a few miles away."

The new combined vaccine offers lifetime protection in one injection. It is intended for all children aged between one and two years, replacing the existing measles-only vaccine. In a "catch-up" programme, pre-school children will receive it when they have their booster dose against diphtheria, tetanus and polio.

Leading article, page 17.

Board puts economic case for Hinkley plant

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A new chapter in the chequered history of nuclear power opens today with the start of the Hinkley Point C public inquiry, which will last about a year.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is expected to weigh straight in with its economic justification for plans to build a 1,200 megawatt Pressurized Water Reactor, costing almost £1.5 billion.

It will be identical to the first nuclear station of this type now under construction at Sizewell in Suffolk.

Whereas the board argued that a nuclear plant at Sizewell was preferable to a coal-fired one, the justification for Hinkley Point C will be compared with the economics of potential renewable sources of energy such as a tidal barrage across the Severn or wind power "farms".

The board wants an initial family of four PWRs in operation shortly after 1995. The third would be at Wylfa in

Anglesey, and the fourth, most likely, would again be at Sizewell.

In addition, the board will build coal-fired power stations at Fawley in Hampshire, West Burton in Nottinghamshire and Kingsnorth in Kent.

The hearing into the Hinkley plans will be conducted by Mr Michael Barnes, QC, and will be divided into five distinct topics.

The first will cover the reasons to build a PWR at Hinkley Point, which has two nuclear power stations; the first was a 500 megawatt Magnox plant completed in 1965 and a 1,200 megawatt advanced gas-cooled reactor, completed in 1976.

Later the inquiry will cover the design and safety aspects of the PWR, a British variant of an American system; waste management and decommissioning plans; emergency arrangements in case of accident and environmental implications.

Letters, page 17

Death inquiry re-opens

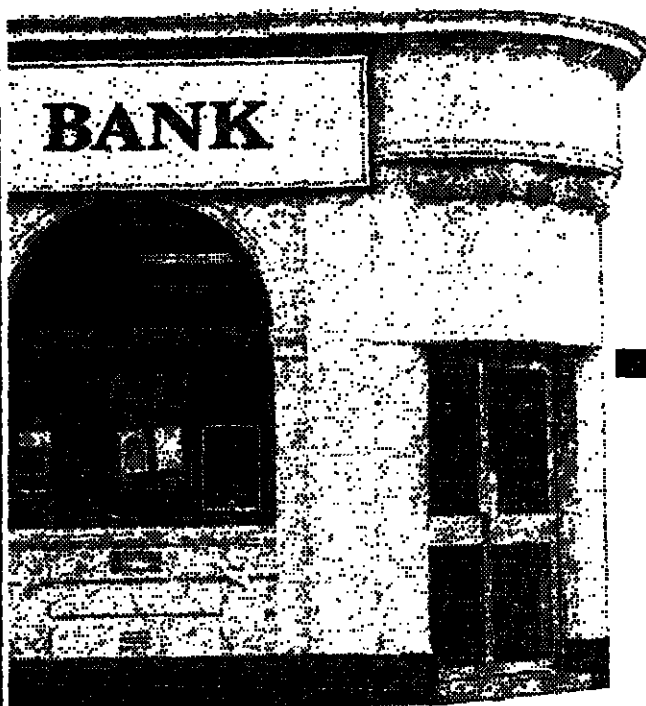
Paris police were last night questioning a French army sergeant-major about the unsolved murders two years ago of two Norfolk schoolteachers who were bound and shot while they were on a cycling holiday in Brittany.

Papers relating to the murders in August 1986 of Mr Paul Bellion, aged 29, and Miss Lorraine Glasby, aged

28, from Thetford, have been sent by the Police judiciaire in Rennes to Paris detectives who are questioning Sergeant-Major Pierre Chassal about the murders of eight army conscripts.

The police emphasized that there was no concrete evidence of a link between the crimes. The papers also related to other unsolved killings.

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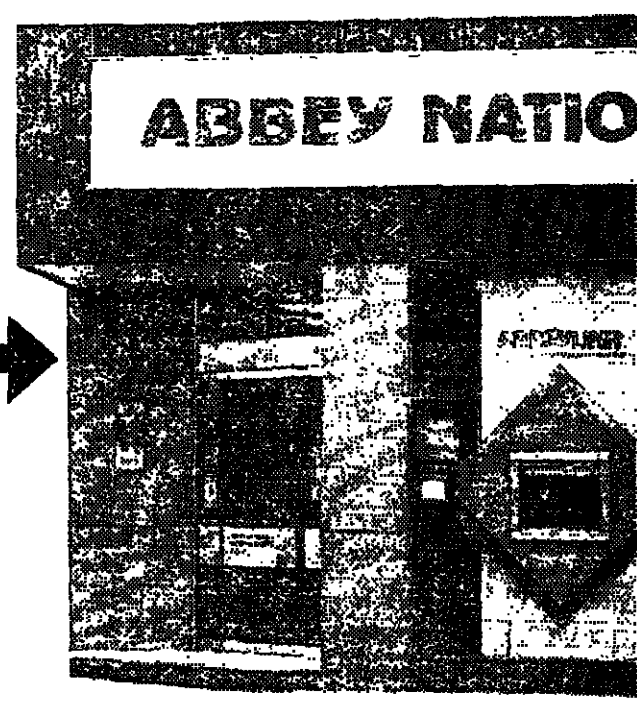
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that there will now be
No Smoking on any of its
UK scheduled or shuttle flights.

If, as a smoker, you wish to
choose whether you smoke or not,
remember there are other airlines.

Are they forgetting we still have a choice?

Shuttle passengers on a Midlands airline are to be spared a total smoking ban, it has been decided.

British Midland Airways has announced that it has no plans to follow British Airways in banning smoking on certain flights from today.

Its chairman, Mr Michael Bishop, told a smokers' action group that it was important to allow passengers the right to smoke in certain areas for safety reasons. He said a ban could encourage them to smoke in toilets, where it is banned.

From today there will be no smoking on certain flights from today.

THE BIRMINGHAM POST

Issued by the Tobacco Advisory Council on behalf of Britain's 17 million smokers

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

Scargill in furious attack on reform

There was a scathing attack on the leadership's policies of reform during the economic debate yesterday from Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader. He said that they were having a classic debate between Clause Four and the Filiox brigade.

"I did not join this party to have a yuppy-land approach, to run capitalism better than the Tories. I joined this party to change this society and create a socialist alternative," he said.

Mr Scargill, National Union of Mineworkers, moved a composite motion, later overwhelmingly defeated, calling for banks, insurance companies and financial institutions to be taken into common ownership. The motion urged economic planning based on the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. It rejected the concept of worker share-ownership schemes.

He said that whichever way they looked at it, the NEC was supporting a clear-cut call for a mixed economy, a continuation of private enterprise, the market philosophy and share ownership.

The document *Aims & Values* is a clear departure from the basic principle position of our party and our forefathers who created it.

He said that he was speaking for the rank and file after listening to the speeches from

the platform this morning [policy speeches had included those from Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Bryan Gould].

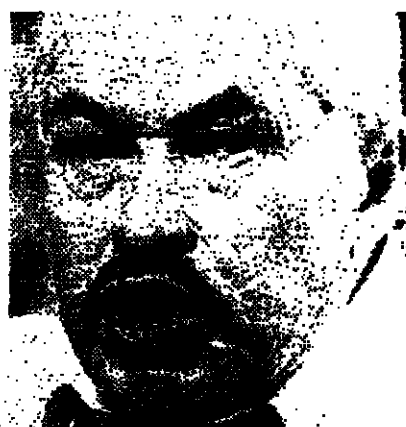
"In our motion, there is no equivocation. We call upon this conference to renationalize all those industries and services which have been privatized since 1979."

"We are calling upon this conference and the British people to bring into common ownership banks, insurance companies and financial institutions, those who have been destroying the basic economy of Britain."

"How much longer are we prepared to stand idly by while billions of pounds are diverted—either into defence or into ownership schemes while at the same time the health service and education system and the welfare services are devoid of those necessary resources?"

"Our party is at a crossroads. It is the same crossroads we have faced on a previous occasion. I can recall when Gaitkell and others in the party tried to depart from Clause Four."

"This time it is more subtle. But I am warning you it is no less sinister. It is an attempt to dilute the basic principle of our party and our movement. We should have no truck with share ownership schemes, with the mixed economy."



Mr Douglas Hoyle: "We must partner the private sector"

Delegates were facing reality here on the one side was the "new realism", the ones who wanted to collaborate and maintain the system, and on the other was his motion. They should reject those who supported the "new realism" and support basic socialist philosophy.

Earlier, Mr Douglas Hoyle, MP for Warrington North, moved a composite motion calling on a future Labour govern-

ment to embrace a broad spectrum of social ownership and control, including municipal enterprise, co-operatives, minority and majority shareholdings.

He said that they could not return to the Herbert Morrison-type of socialism. "We have got to enter into partnership with the private sector. We have got to encourage municipal ownership still brings prosperity to the regions and co-operation. Let all types of flowers bloom."

Mr Robert Clay, MP for Sunderland North, moved a composite motion urging a concerted effort to put pressure on the Government to give a commitment to merchant shipbuilding and to continue subsidies needed to retain the industry at its present level.

He called for a campaign now to save what was the left of the merchant shipbuilding industry so that it could be revived and expanded by a future Labour government (applause).

Mr Paul Sharpy, Coventry South East, moved a composite motion critical of the national leadership "in its attempt to move away from basic socialist principles as enshrined in Clause Four."

The motion affirmed Labour's commitment to effective public control of natural resources and essential services.

Mr John Edmunds, general secretary of

the General, Municipal and Boilermakers Union, said that there were two attitudes to public ownership. There was the prehistoric tendency that said: Renationalize the lot, do it tomorrow and do it in the same old way. Then there was the danger at the other end of the spectrum from those who were afraid to whisper the words for fear of losing the vote of a blue-rinsed lady in Tory Bournemouth.

"No one, no one, is going to thank us for going back to old-style nationalization because those huge bureaucracies never delivered the goods." They had been meant to do a lot for the people, but they ended forgetting the customer and just looking after themselves.

"Of course we need something new, but that solution cannot be a return to private enterprise. Just because we are disillusioned with old-style nationalization does not mean we can abandon our people to the sort of high price, second-rate service that British Telecom has been serving up since it was put into private hands."

Some basic services were so important they could not be left to the whims of the market. The policy review must totally reject the notion of abandoning all forms of public ownership. What was wanted was a new model of social ownership delivering high standards.

"This time we must not make the mistake of defending failure." Managers who did not meet these standards must be sacked. "We have got to do something better than we did in the past, but we will not do it if we act like a bunch of whimps scared to death of the mention of the word nationalization or if we look like museum curators fossilized in the 1930s. Of course we have to learn from experience, but we have also got to keep our nerve."

Mr John Evans, MP for the NEC, said that four themes ran through the conclusions of the review group: economic internationalism; investment in people; flexibility and, most important, diversity of powers available to government.

Britain, including the Labour movement, had been far too conservative about the variety of ways in which the Government could play a role in a modern economy.

"The review came to the clear conclusion that, while public ownership of key industries remains important and vital, we must not become too obsessed by it, but examine how other countries have achieved a wider range of government powers."

The Warrington and Sunderland composite motions were overwhelmingly carried. The Coventry East and NUJ motions were defeated overwhelmingly.

Attempt to reject document is easily defeated

The leadership easily defeated an attempt to reject their statement of principle, *Democratic Socialist Aims & Values*, yesterday after a debate in which speaker after speaker condemned the document.

Described variously as waffle, meaningless drivel, stupid and trivial, the document was defended by Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, as an important step forward and essential to winning the next general election.

A motion to reject the document was defeated by a majority of 4,014,000.

Replying for the national executive committee, Mr Hattersley said that this debate was on the principles of democratic socialism, against which every item of Labour's programme could be measured. It was not about policy, and the idea that the document would take precedence over policy was nonsensical invention.

The document set out the basis of Labour's beliefs. "That in itself is a major step forward. Today we are abandoning the principle that pragmatism can replace a genuine socialist philosophy."

It was a rejection of the idea that every Labour government had to choose between principle and power. He believed that the opposite was true. A statement of aims and values was essential to winning the next election.

Voters wanted to know what sort of society Labour wanted to create. He would answer that question in the language that had characterized Labour's beliefs for almost 100 years. "We stand for equality and the freedom that greater equality brings."

No one doubted the principles on which Mrs Thatcher gov-

erned the country; greed was praised as the engine of economic growth; selfishness glorified as an incentive to progress. To Labour that was a deeply offensive view of society.

"We can only win if we put something as simple and comprehensible in the place of her doctrine. It is only through greater equality that we can build a genuinely free society."

"Therefore we reject the label that socialism is the doctrine of state control, government direction, diktat and edict. It is the doctrine of true freedom."

There were consequences of this doctrine. "If we are the party of equality, let us have no groans and moans and complaints at the next election when we say: no tax cuts but spend the money on more child benefit and pensions. Let us have no groans and moans when we introduce the national minimum wage, with all the rigours and discipline that that involves."

"We will not build a more equal society until we extend and expand social ownership in this country, not in one form but in its many and varied forms as stipulated and expressed in the full Clause Four of our constitution. Nor will we build a more equal society in an unregulated market."

The truth about markets was that society was right and sometimes wrong. "If Mikhail Gorbachev can believe that, I hope the Labour Party can believe it as well."

The doctrine of equality and freedom had characterized the Labour Party for 100 years. Socialism was born to give working people rights that other societies provided only for small elites. "Today we proclaim socialism as the doctrine of real freedom. It is the nub, the essence, the abiding theme of the *Aims & Values* paper."

Earlier, Mr Michael Prior,

Fareham, had moved a resolution urging delegates to draw up a new document in line with party policy as determined by the conference.

He said that *Aims & Values* angered many of the party members and would never be read by 99 per cent of the population. To be acceptable, it required so many amendments that the only logical course was to reject it. "Why is there no reference to our policy on nuclear disarmament?"

The numerous references to market forces should be deleted. Mr Walter Keamey, Ruislip, said that whoever had written the document did not know which side of the fence he was on (applause).

Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley had won the leadership election. "But bear in mind: we are watching. The ordinary working class want to see you fight for the ordinary working class with the same passion as Thatcher fights for the interests of her Tory parasites."

Mr Eric Clements, Brigg and Cleethorpes, said that this was a stupid and trivial document. He was astonished that Mr Kinnock could add his name to it.

Mr Paul Cockrell, Manufacturing, Science, Finance Union, described the document as a "mishmash of populism and pious platitudes."

So far as any political purpose could be devised, it was to take the party away from socialism and make it a party of Labour, campaigning for social welfare programmes but incapable of challenging the inherently exploitative and unjust nature of society.

On a card vote, the resolution to reject *Aims & Values* and draw up a new document in line with party policy was defeated by 5,086,000 to 1,072,000.

Conference diary, page 16
Kinnock challenge, page 16



Mr Scargill: I did not join this party to have a yuppy-land approach, to run capitalism better than the Tories, but to create a socialist alternative

Wholesale nationalization 'no longer the answer' Delegates dismiss power sell-off

Clause Four of the Labour Party constitution, which includes the aim of common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange, remained the centrepiece of Labour strategy, Mr Bryan Gould, speaking for the national executive committee, told the conference.

But that did not mean a return to wholesale "Morrisonian" nationalization, he said.

Mr Gould, the party's trade and industry spokesman, introducing the policy review statement *A Productive and Competitive Economy*, said that they had to look at ways of extending common ownership so that working people had more control over their lives.

Economic success mattered because it meant that the services and investment which

CLAUSE FOUR

they wanted could be provided. They had to get the economy growing and create the wider purposes of the report.

The Tories had been tried and found wanting. Now Labour had to prepare for the 1990s by developing policies to make sure that investment was made, that the balance was restored and the future underpinned.

Success in the 1990s would depend on new technologies, new working practices and new skills.

They would have to develop new industries and new markets. They had to bring the new technologies to the old industries.

Full employment had to be

restored as a central objective of socialist economic policy, not just because social justice demanded it, but also because it made economic sense. That was what the policy review would do.

Full employment meant the provision of jobs that people wanted to do, which used their talents and met their needs. But these things would not happen if they left everything to market forces.

They had to intervene to make sure that the money was available. The main utilities were much too important to be left to the tender mercies of private profit. They could serve the national interest and the consumer properly only if they were returned to the control of the community. That meant some kind of public or common ownership.

The privatization of electricity should be opposed, not because of political dogma, but for sound economic reasons. Mr Frank Chapman, of the electricians' union, EETPU, said. He said that the industry was being fattened for the private speculator.

The conference passed resolutions opposing privatization of electricity and proposals to build a pressurized water reactor at Druridge Bay and supporting the phasing out of nuclear power stations. The CEBG has not made proposals for a nuclear station at this Northumbrian site, but has investigated its suitability.

Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, moved the motion expressing total opposition to the privatization of electricity, which would lead to

ELECTRICITY

higher prices and disruptions in supply. It called for energy industries to be returned to public ownership.

Mr Bill Morris, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, supported the AEU motion. He said that public ownership was not only vital in strengthening key sectors and revitalizing the manufacturing sector, but was essential as the economic force to move Britain towards social justice and economic fairness.

His union would continue to defend Clause Four, but there was a need to move on. Labour would encourage co-operatives and free councils to encourage local enterprise.

Meacher vote went to Prescott

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

LEADERSHIP

Two members of the Shadow Cabinet, Mr Michael Meacher and Ms Jo Richardson, voted for Mr John Prescott in Labour's deputy leadership election, it emerged yesterday.

A detailed breakdown of the voting in Sunday's leadership elections, which resulted in an overwhelming triumph for Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley, showed that about half of the soft-left Tribune Group in the Commons stayed loyal to Mr Prescott, who received the votes of 53 MPs.

Although many Tribune front-benchers voted for Mr Hattersley, representing 17.3 per cent of the 30 per cent MPs' section, 367 constituency parties, representing 18.1 per cent of the 30 per cent constituency section, backed him.

It was that aspect of the result that probably brought the most pleasure to the leadership camp because Mr Hattersley secured

the majority of his votes in that section from constituency parties that held full ballots of their members.

The outcome is bound to lead to renewed pressure for local parties to hold ballots on other key decisions.

Eight of Labour's 229 MPs did not vote in each of the elections.

They included Mr Peter Shore, the former Cabinet minister who was said to be away on a business trip. Mr Dennis Davies, who resigned as Mr Kinnock's defence spokesman and Ms Clare Short.

She abstained in the leadership election, over which she left the Campaign Group, but voted for Mr Prescott for deputy.

● MPs voting for Mr Prescott were: Graham Allen, Margaret

Beckett, David Blunkett, Paul Boateng, Keith Bradley, Norman Buchan, George Buckley, Richard Caborn, Ann Clywd, Frank Cook, Jim Cousins, Ron Davies, Terry Davis, Don Dixon, Jimmy Dunsachie, Alex Eagle, Ken Eastham, Martin Flannery, Maria Fyfe, David Hinchliffe, Stuart Holland, Jimmy Hood, Doug Hoyle, Eric Illsley, Martyn Jones, Terry Lewis, Robert Lister, Tony Lloyd, Jim Marshall, John McAllion, Tom McAvoy, Ian McCartney, John McFall, Allen McKay, William McKelvey, Bob McTaggart, Michael Meadows, Alan Meale, Austin Mitchell, Elliot Morley, Terry Patchell, John Prescott, Jo Richardson, Ernie Ross, Joan Ruddock, Clare Short, Chris Smith, Peter Snape, Gerry Steinberg, Joan Walley, Alan Williams, David Winnick, David Young.

New NEC a little more to left

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Robin Cook, organizer of the victorious Labour leadership campaign and one of the party's strongest Commons performers during the past year, was elected to the national executive committee yesterday, replacing Mr Michael Meacher, the shadow employment secretary.

The annual elections, resulting in a slight shift to the left on the party's ruling body, left Mr Neil Kinnock's already impregnable majority barely touched. His guaranteed majority on the NEC has probably been reduced from 22-7 to 21-8.

But the left was celebrating the election in the women's section of the NEC of Ms Clare Short, a front-bench spokesman, and Mrs Margaret Beckett, where they replaced two cent-right supporters of Mr Kinnock.

Mrs Renee Short and Mrs Anne Davis.

Although Ms Short and Mrs Beckett will not automatically vote with the far left, Mr Kinnock will not be able to rely on their votes. Ms Short abstained in the leadership election on Sunday.

Mr Meacher's demise had been expected after a year in which he has suffered adverse publicity after his unsuccessful and expensive libel action against *The Observer* newspaper.

Mr Bryan Gould, the trade and industry spokesman, whose place on the NEC had also been at risk because of his identification with the policy review, survived in the last of the seven elected places.

Mr Gould said last night: "The balance of the NEC is unchanged. I am delighted to retain my place, particularly as there was a systematic cam-

ELECTION

aign, based on some misrepresentation of my views, to get rid of me."

Mr Kinnock is boosted by the arrival on the NEC of Mr Tom Burlison, northern region secretary of the GMB general union, who is a close friend and one of the organizers of his general election campaign. He replaced the retiring GMB member Mr Neville Hough.

For the first time in recent memory there is no National Union of Mineworkers' representative on the NEC. The place previously held by Mr Eric Clarke, who did not stand this year, is taken by Mr Richard Rosser, of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association, a Kinnock ally. Mr David Blunkett topped the constituency section poll.

Ms Short said after the vote: "It's two moves to the left. The vote is saying 'You give Neil the support he needs but we won't elect candidates who just automatically vote for him'."

Mr Cook, the shadow health secretary, said the vote showed that the party wanted issues such as the health service and social security to "have a seat at the top table". He doubted his vote.

The NUM candidate for the NEC this year, Mr Ken Capstick, failed to get elected. The result marks the latest decline in the influence of the union. This year it lost its automatic seat on the TUC General Council and Mr Arthur Scargill, its president, failed to get elected.

The hard left remains a rump of four or five members on the NEC, led by Mr Tony Benn, Mr Dennis Skinner and Mr Ken Livingstone, who strengthened his position this year.

Membership and cash drive launched

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

An ambitious recovery package aimed at rescuing Labour from its chronic financial problems, stocking a war chest of £6 million for the next election, and creating the biggest political party in Europe with one million members was backed by delegates yesterday.

However, many constituency activists voiced concern about the recruitment drive, saying that it would dilute Labour's socialist traditions and would give too much power to party headquarters.

A sweeping reorganization of the way in which Labour recruits new members lies at the heart of the package. The other elements are:

● A fund-raising drive aimed at bringing in £1 million by 1991 and better services to members.

● Tighter financial control nationally and regionally.

In future, applications will go initially to the Watworth Road

head office in London rather than being processed by local parties.

In addition, a computerized national membership list will be set up to help with renewals and subscriptions and communica-

tion with members.

Arguing for the shake-up, leading trade unionists and party officials said that Labour had to become more welcoming towards potential members and more efficient in dealing with them.

Mr Tom Burlison, of the GMB, the general union, said that too many Labour supporters encountered local parties that "you cannot find let alone join; huge delays in dealing with membership applications; sometimes even deliberate delays and obstacles put in the way; and, finally, that first and often disheartening contact with a local party that seems to be run by and for small inner groups".

His views were echoed by Mr Larry Whitty, Labour's general secretary, who said that the party had to minimize red tape and bureaucracy in dealing with new recruits and present a more welcoming face.

The proposals would be opposed only by those activists who were so narrow in their outlook that their definition of activism was the next vote at the next ward meeting.

The campaign will be backed by a flurry of promotional material with the eventual aim of boosting rank-and-file strength from its present 289,000. Trade unionists not belonging to the party are to be a chief target of the new drive.

A new reduced membership subscription of £5 is being introduced for the first three years to encourage them to join and all the big unions have promised to carry out recruitment campaigns at shop-floor level.

Labour is also trimming subscriptions to £10 for full members and £3 for the unemployed and part-time workers to help to achieve the goal of building a mass party.

Momentous victory for the party's women activists

By Sheila Gunn and Sally Dealer

Women activists won a momentous victory yesterday in their long struggle to get more women into Parliament.

They soundly defeated the national executive committee and insisted that every shortlist for a parliamentary seat must include the name of at least one woman.

The vote means that male MPs hoping for automatic re-election will be challenged by a woman candidate if any puts her name forward.

With only 19 women among the 229 Labour MPs, the activists have been growing increasingly impatient in recent years at the NEC's resistance to a firm quota.

Last year, the activists took over the rostrum in protest at what they saw as dirty tactics by

the NEC to avoid making a firm commitment.

The NEC must now examine the constitutional effect of the requirement and come forward rapidly with proposals.

Slow handclaps and protests greeted Ms Anne Davis, for the NEC, as she spoke of the danger of replacing "male privilege with female privilege".

Constitutional problems would be created with the re-election of MPs, she argued. The conference had endorsed the concept of a re-selection shortlist of one for sitting MPs. The resolution said that constituencies with sitting MPs could not opt for a shortlist of one.

That would still apply where there was a woman MP on a shortlist of one but not where there was a man.

The NEC questioned the wisdom of that. In the short term, privilege for women was attractive.

"In the long term we would be replacing male privilege with female privilege, which could have repercussions."

● The conference carried with little dissent the NEC's report on the party's financial situation and the accounts for 1987.

Business today

Mr Neil Kinnock will present the parliamentary report to the conference this afternoon. This morning's main business will be debates on poll tax and on the policy review document *Economic Equality*. Rule changes for the party in the regions and in local government will be decided upon.



Honda Prelude. The first car in the world with five steering wheels.

Genuine firsts are few and far between in the motoring world.

Small wonder, then, that the new Honda Prelude 2.0i-16 has caused something of a sensation.

The reason for all the fuss is that, in a world full of cars steered by the two front wheels, Honda have developed the first car steered by all four wheels.

It may sound complex but, it's designed to make the driver's life a great deal simpler.

When the driver makes only subtle steering movements such as when driving at high speed, all four wheels turn in the same direction.

This makes the car highly responsive and vastly improves handling, particularly when changing lanes or negotiating bends.

As Performance Car magazine put it: "As soon as you start to drive a 4WS Prelude you notice the difference. Straight away you notice that the car responds much more quickly to steering movements. The overall feeling is of safer, more responsive handling with better roadholding."

But if the steering is impressive on the open road, it's truly extraordinary in sharp turns or really tight corners.

Here, where the driver is required to turn the steering wheel through a greater angle, the rear wheels do something quite remarkable—they actually turn in the opposite direction to the front wheels.

This makes manoeuvring much easier. As Motor magazine discovered: "...one can feel the rear wheels helping the 4WS car round the turns."

Indeed, the minimum turning radius is reduced to such an extent that drivers will, occasionally find themselves making U-turns where previously 3-point turns were necessary.

And, almost equally as satisfying, gliding effortlessly into even the tightest parking spaces.

Not that any great exertion is required to pull off these manoeuvres.

In addition to four-wheel steering, the new Prelude comes equipped with Honda's speed-sensitive power steering.

And the combination of the two makes it arguably the most agile and responsive car in the world.

Indeed, so revolutionary is its four-wheel steering, it's easy to forget that the 1988 Prelude is an important new model in its own right.

What was always a sleek, elegant car has now been refined into a classic sports coupé that is both longer and lower than its '87 version.

To the observer, it's one of those cars that looks fast even when it's standing still.

And its looks don't deceive.

Honda have drawn on their immensely successful Formula One racing experience to develop a potent 2-litre, 16-valve engine that will propel the Prelude from 0-60 mph in under 8 seconds.

Also born and bred on the race track was the all-round double wishbone suspension.

And Honda's new anti-lock braking system, or ALB II, gives this red-blooded sports coupé precise, powerful control during an emergency stop or when braking in slippery conditions.

Should you be interested in buying a 1988 Prelude, the range starts at £11,600, moving up to £14,800 for the four-wheel steer model.

Or if you prefer automatic transmission, £15,550.

It probably won't surprise you to learn that since launch, supply has had a hard job to keep up with demand.

So, while we're busy singing its praises we must, in all fairness, point out that throughout 1988 only a limited number will be available.

Should you find yourself standing in line on a waiting list, we apologise.

But for those of you who hold out, patience will have not one, but two rewards.

The satisfaction of driving a car that handles like no other car you've driven before.

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Differences still block Iran accord with Britain

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Substantial differences between Britain and Iran on conditions for resuming full diplomatic relations remain to be resolved at talks in Geneva tomorrow.

The two sides are understood to be less close to agreement than was previously thought, with each wanting a declaration that the other is unwilling to give.

The Anglo-Iranian announcement last Friday that both sides had agreed to resume full diplomatic relations now turns out to have been only part of the picture. While the British saw it as an agreement in principle, the Iranians apparently viewed it as an accord to keep talking.

The announcement took the form of a terse 36-word statement issued after a 40-minute meeting in New York between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and his Iranian counterpart, Mr Ali Akbar Velayati.

It said in part "both sides have decided to resume full diplomatic representation on the basis of reciprocity and mutual respect".

But it now appears that this was a form of words to paper over deep differences which emerged in three days of talks between senior officials in Geneva last week.

When the talks ended last Thursday a news blackout was imposed, but it was revealed yesterday that the officials failed to reach agreement. It took what was described as a "political impetus" between

the two foreign ministers to bridge the gap.

The Foreign Office declined to say what the main points of disagreement were, but *The Times* understands that the Iranians demanded a joint statement in which the British would accept, at least in broad terms, some responsibility for the poor state of relations. It is not clear whether the Iranians have now dropped this demand.

The British for their part have been trying to secure a clear public commitment from the Iranians on the safety of the British diplomats who will be sent to Iran if a final agreement is reached.

According to Whitehall, agreement in principle on the security issue was reached between Sir Geoffrey and Mr Velayati, but there will be further discussion in this week's Geneva talks.

If the officials succeed in bridging their differences, one of the questions to be settled is how many diplomats each should send to the other's country. Whitehall still believes that a resumption of relations will be an "evolutionary process", in which the two countries will first exchange missions headed by a chargé d'affaires. An exchange of ambassadors would come some time later.

Sir David Milers, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, and Mr Rob Young, head of the Middle East department, will represent Britain at the talks.

Son's dash to Strauss bedside comes too late



Herr Max Strauss and his girlfriend hurrying from a helicopter into the Regensburg hospital, where his father died earlier.

Death leaves vacuum in Bavaria

From John England, Bonn

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, who died yesterday aged 73, led the West German Christian Socialist Union (CSU) party for 27 years and next month would have celebrated his 10th anniversary as Prime Minister of Bavaria.

He collapsed on Saturday when heart rhythm disturbances affected his circulation while shooting in woods near Regensburg. Immediate efforts were made to revive him, but he never regained consciousness.

He was flown by helicopter to the Regensburg hospital where doctors performed an emergency operation that led to a brief improvement. But he died shortly before noon in the Merciful Brothers Hospital in Regensburg, despite the efforts of several specialists from Munich.

Herr Strauss's daughter, Frau Monika

Hohlmeier, aged 26, was at the hospital when her father died. His two sons, Franz Georg, aged 27, and Max, aged 29, were told of his death while on holiday. Herr Strauss's wife, Marianne, whom he married in 1957, was killed in a car crash in 1984.

Herr Max Streibl, Bavarian Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, will act as caretaker until a new Prime Minister is elected by the state parliament at its next sitting. The new Prime Minister will rule for the rest of the four-year legislative term.

There are several aspirants to the post but no obvious winners. The last Bavarian state election was held in October 1986, when Herr Strauss's party won 55.8 per cent of the vote, a drop of 2.5 per cent on 1982.

The death of Herr Strauss has removed a thorn from the sides of Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Gen-

schler, Foreign Minister and former leader of the liberal Free Democratic Party, junior partner in the centre-right coalition in Bonn.

Although Herr Strauss was leader of the sister-party to Herr Kohl's Christian Democrats, he was also one of the Chancellor's severest critics and often accused him of weak leadership. Herr Strauss resented the necessity of having the small but influential FDP on the government team, and coveted Herr Genscher's post.

The passing of Herr Strauss will not see the CSU coming under the thumb of Herr Kohl. Bavarian particularists would never allow what they call "the Prussians" to get away with that. But commentators said yesterday the CSU without Herr Strauss at its helm would never be the same.

Herr Strauss will be given a state funeral, but a date for this is still to be fixed.

WORLD ROUNDUP

French polls hit by voter fatigue

Paris — As the French Parliament reassembled for a new session yesterday, the apathy factor was confirmed as a clear winner in the second round of the country's cantonal elections (Philip Jacobson writes). A startling 52.9 per cent of registered voters could not be bothered to turn out on Sunday to choose local councillors. This unwelcome record comes exactly a week after almost 51 per cent of the electorate had ignored the first round.

But despite clear evidence of "voting fatigue" after a series of elections this year, next month's national referendum on the measures the Government proposes for the administration of New Caledonia is to go ahead.

Thanks to the minority who did overcome their inertia, the Socialists emerged as the only party to register significant cantonal gains. With most of the results in, they gained more than 80 seats in departmental assemblies, though only winning control of the Gironde. The mainstream right dropped more than 90 seats but remained in the majority in all but one of the regions they previously controlled. With the Communists more or less marking time, the overall loser was again the National Front, with a desirous 0.43 per cent.

Canada Tory defiant

Ottawa — Mr Sinclair Stevens, a former Conservative Cabinet minister, is remaining defiant after a decision by Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, not to endorse him as a candidate in the November 21 federal election because it would undermine "public confidence in the political process" (John Best writes).

Last December a judicial inquiry found that Mr Stevens had violated Cabinet conflict-of-interest guidelines while he was Minister of Industry. He may now run as an independent in Toronto's York-Simcoe constituency.

Monsoon plan snub

Dhaka — Bangladesh has rejected the concept of a bilateral agreement with India on flood control, and said a regional approach held the solution to recurrent monsoon flooding (Ahmed Fazl writes).

Mr Humayun Rasheed Chowdhury, the Foreign Minister, told a news conference here after a visit to Nepal by President Ershad that Bangladesh would not accept any Indian proposal for a bilateral plan. He said Bangladesh received support for a regional plan during President Ershad's talks with King Birendra in Kathmandu.

Nîmes floods kill 5

Paris — At least five people died in devastating floods that have swept through Nîmes in the south of France (Philip Jacobson writes). After three hours of torrential rain had deposited 5 in. of water in the streets yesterday morning, the city was cut off from the outside world with all roads and railway lines cut and the telephone system knocked out. Five helicopters were evacuating people trapped in isolated areas and fire brigades from the region's four departments were sent in. But the rainfall had stopped.

TV showdown for running-mates

Quayle can beat critics by simply surviving

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Rarely has so much hung on the performance of a running-mate. If Senator Dan Quayle does badly in "the" vice-presidential debate in Omaha, Nebraska, tomorrow, public unease over his candidacy will be confirmed, the Democrats will focus ruthlessly on his failings, and Vice-President George Bush's judgement will be called into question.

But if he does even marginally better than the present low expectations, a cloud hanging over the Republicans will be lifted and Mr Bush may surge farther ahead in the polls.

For both parties, the televised 90-minute contest has assumed a critical importance. The latest opinion poll, published in *Time* magazine yesterday, puts Mr Bush seven points ahead of Governor Michael Dukakis, marginally increasing his lead to 48-41 points. Mr Dukakis now badly needs the boost that a clear victory by his running mate, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, would give him.

This would position the Massachusetts governor well for the third and final debate of the campaign in 10 days' time, when the stakes will be far higher.

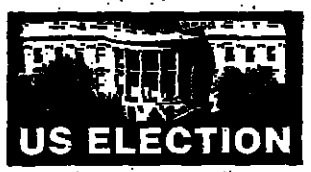
Both vice-presidential candidates have been preparing themselves intensively. Mr Bentsen, the courtly Texan, aged 67, spent the weekend in consultations with top Senate Democrats and then went to his home state for two days of rehearsals and relaxation.

Mr Quayle spent 40 minutes at the White House discussing strategy with President Reagan, and has engaged in mock debates with Senate Republican colleagues. Ironi-

cally, the widespread public doubts about Mr Quayle's experience and qualifications can only help the Indiana senator, aged 41.

His good looks, easy smile and energy give him a natural advantage on television. If he can only hold his own with the experienced Democratic senator, he will lay to rest many of the criticisms of him and of Mr Bush's judgement in selecting him.

The Democrats are already laying the groundwork for their attack, raising related questions about Mr Quayle's record and initial stumbling



performances on the stump. Democrats are encouraging public alarm at a possible political scenario by wearing buttons saying simply "President Quayle", and Mr Bentsen remarked last week that if the Republicans were elected, "I'd pray for the good health of George Bush every night".

Mr Bentsen will focus on Mr Quayle's touted experience in defence and job training in an attempt to belittle his qualifications. He will certainly exploit an apparent difference that has emerged between Mr Quayle and Mr Bush on arms control, after Mr Quayle's suggestion in an interview on Sunday that the pace of negotiations should be slowed and conventional forces should be linked to a strategic arms reduction treaty. President Reagan's ap-

proach, supported by Mr Bush, has been to discuss the two issues separately.

Mr Quayle, however, will try to force Mr Bentsen on to the defensive over the Dukakis record on defence and his "liberal" stand on social issues, while going out of his way to point out the difference between the two men on the Democratic ticket. He will exaggerate the conservative record of Mr Bentsen and suggest he ought really to be in the Republican Party.

Mr Quayle will also play on the public reaction against the press for its pounding of him when nominated. He will portray himself as a victim of a campaign by the liberal media, and may use tough questions by the panel of journalists in the debate as a further example of hounding.

Nevertheless, it is on Mr Quayle's performance that the debate will turn. Even Republicans know it will be hard to trip up the suave and shrewd Mr Bentsen — though expectations of him may be unreasonably high. Republicans say the Quayle problem is not as serious as suggested, otherwise Mr Bush's own standing would have been hurt.

Mr Quayle's task is not so much to beat Mr Bentsen but to reassure voters, including Republicans, about himself.

A *New York Times* poll taken on September 21-23 found that 29 per cent of probable voters considered him qualified to be President; 59 per cent said they would be worried if he assumed the presidency. Only a handful of voters in an earlier poll expressed doubts about Mr Bentsen in the White House.

Cost cuts in SDI boost Bush

Washington — The Pentagon is to publish a report within days showing that billions of dollars can be cut from the cost of the controversial Strategic Defence Initiative by making changes in a few main components of the space-based part of the so-called Star Wars programme (Michael Binyon writes).

Coming as it does only a month before the election, the report strengthens the hand of Vice-President George Bush and the Republicans, who have advocated a vigorous pursuit of SDI research. It shows that the costs, especially of space-based interceptors, need not necessarily be "out of sight", as one senior Pentagon official recently admitted, and undercuts arguments that Star Wars would bankrupt other vital defence programmes.

The report was ordered by Mr Frank Carlucci, the Defence Secretary, and circulated to all senior Pentagon staff. It proposes a drastic reduction in Star Wars costs, now estimated in the first phase to run to about \$120 billion (about

\$70 billion), by simplifying the design of the weapons to be deployed in space.

Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, who is soon to step down as director of the SDI research programme, said recently that they were not trying to restructure the programme, and the goal would still be to deploy the system in the late 1990s. But he said savings could be attained through changes in a few important components.

His new approach would put smaller "carrier vehicles" into orbit, each carrying fewer rockets and less complex targeting mechanisms for shooting down incoming ballistic missiles. They would be small enough for existing launchers to put into orbit.

One of the big costs under the present proposals is the need to build very large rockets to lift huge SDI components into space.

Congress has consistently cut the SDI research budget, while trying to earmark some research projects for certain

states and companies. The Pentagon, in a compromise to enable passage of the 1989 defence budget, agreed to a lower SDI budget than originally requested, and this remains at \$4.1 billion.

But Mr Carlucci insisted on having a free hand to manage the programme without congressional earmarkings.

Mr Michael Dukakis has softened his opposition to SDI, which he now says should continue as a \$1-billion-a-year research project. The Democrats have favoured the development of ground-based systems which defence experts such as Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, say could be used to develop a warning system against accidental launch of nuclear weapons.

Republicans and other SDI advocates have tended to want the space-based components to be deployed as soon as possible to lock the system in place. But everyone has been worried about the likely cost.



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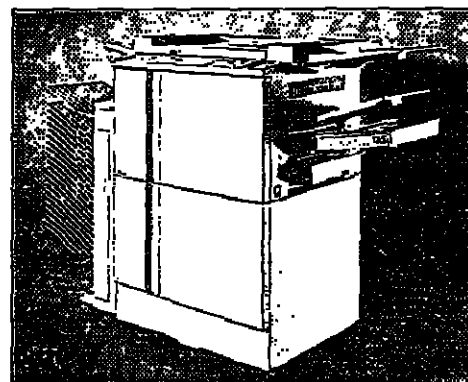
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Burma opposition remains defiant

Strikers go back but foil army by refusal to work

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Despite a return to work yesterday by thousands of government workers, whose two-month strike in support of democracy has paralysed Burma and led to ruthless army suppression, opposition leaders said the end of the stoppage was not a setback to their campaign against the country's military leaders.

"We advised everybody to go back to work but not to do anything," said a spokesman for Brigadier Aung Gyi, leader of the League for Democracy, the biggest opposition group. "There has been little work or production anywhere today. Nothing moved at the docks and that is one of the worst problems now for the Government. Burma has exported nothing for two months."

The opposition is anxious to avoid further army clashes, which have left at least 4,000 dead since August. Most of those were unarmed civilians.

The military Government had threatened the strikers with dismissal or imprisonment. About 90 per cent of state employees, who make up more than half the workforce, returned to work. But residents and diplomats in Ran-

goon, confirming the opposition claim, said that most had done no work and had ignored threats by senior military officers who visited their places of work.

Some senior officials suspected of encouraging the strikes were pensioned off last week ahead of normal retirement. Many people decided to return to work after being promised they would be able to draw their pay for last month. But some had to sign bonds undertaking not to strike again before getting their money.

The Government said in a radio broadcast that the situation was returning to normal. The Army released petrol supplies enabling near-normal bus services to run in Rangoon for the first time in many weeks. Banks were open and food supplies more plentiful.

Meanwhile on the streets of Rangoon, where military music was played from loud-speaker vans, a strong troop presence deterred any demonstrations from taking place. Rallies and demonstrations have been declared illegal.

But shots were heard in some districts of the capital, with reports that several

young men were shot while putting up anti-government posters. Diplomats said some students were killed or wounded in similar circumstances last week.

Hundreds of students have been arrested since the Army took power two weeks ago. Some suspected of planning to join rebels near the Thai border were summarily executed, according to opposition leaders.

Other militant student groups wanted the strike to go on but said nobody should demonstrate in the streets any more. "More shooting will not provide democracy," they said.

However, the opposition said they were preparing for a confrontation and a possible siege situation. Monks, students and ordinary civilians are hiding food and other supplies, often in monasteries. Large quantities of petrol have been buried underground.

Much has happened in the past two months but there has been little change in the disposition of power in Burma. At the beginning General Ne Win was still leading the regime that had held power for 26 years. There has

been a cosmetic change at the top, but the general is still believed to be directing the Army Government.

The liberties which the opposition won initially — uncensored newspapers and freedom to demonstrate and go on strike — have been swept away in a wave of army brutality. However, Brigadier Aung Gyi believes the Government will be forced to bargain with the opposition soon.

"The Government is badly stretched, both defensively and economically, and is under severe foreign pressure to introduce a democratic system," he said.

He doubted if the Army had enough arms for an extended struggle. On several occasions in its campaign against ethnic rebels during the past four years, it had almost run out of ammunition. He said that if those difficulties and other economic problems persisted, he would not be surprised if some senior army officers finally turned against the Government.

Western diplomats said that Burma's economic plight, now at crisis point, might finally break the regime.

Beach battle to rescue whales



A group of killer whales floundering in the shallows off the Western Australian coastal town of Augusta as more than 1,000 volunteers took part in a rescue operation over the weekend and yesterday to direct the distressed mammals back out to sea.

More than 70 whales began beaching themselves last Thursday at Flinders Bay and at least 31 have died, despite the efforts of volunteers and conservation officials to save them (Christopher Morris writes from Sydney).

The rescue workers poured water over the whales' skins and eventually forklift trucks had to be used to pick up the survivors, which were taken in lorries to a

nearby beach with calmer waters, where they were gently eased back into the sea as the volunteers held them upright waiting for the tide to turn.

When finally released off Augusta, they swam off and soon disappeared, only to beach themselves 10 miles further down the coast a few hours later.

Once again a rescue operation was launched, with the volunteers wading waist-deep in the freezing sea throughout the night as the death toll mounted.

But just when it seemed the rescue efforts had partially succeeded, a further 25 of the whales were found beached another 20 miles down the coast.

Mr David Mell, the conservation

officer leading the rescue operation, told reporters: "I think the exercise has probably demonstrated that not every rescue is going to turn out the way we had hoped."

"We don't know why the whales keep coming back and beaching themselves. They appear to be following two leaders. Once they have been herded back to sea many just cannot right themselves. It's tragic," he added.

The rescue teams are now so exhausted that the Department of Conservation and Land Management has appealed for more volunteers before it is too late to save the remaining whales which will not go back to sea.

Curtain goes up on intrigue and farce at the Cairo opera

From Christopher Walker, Cairo

An exotic atmosphere of backstairs intrigue, militant Islamic opposition, fear of terrorist attack and a whiff of high farce surrounds the opening next Monday of Cairo's opulent \$40 million (about £23.9 million) opera house, the only arts complex of its kind in the Arab world.

The opening coincides with growing opposition inside Egypt to the performing arts from radical Muslim groups, who have launched violent attacks against cultural performances in provincial centres. The militants tolerate only "zealous recitation" restricted to men and unaccompanied by music. The only instrument they sanction is the tambourine.

A gift from the Japanese Government, the design of the building was changed seven times before the present, buff-stone construction was sanctioned by the authorities and erected by 400 Egyptian workers. "The original Japanese design was of Pharaonic inspiration, which was considered inappropriate in the present political circumstances", one official said. "We have now settled for an Islamic architectural style."

The first Cairo opera house, built by Khedive Ismail in 1869 to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal, burnt down in mysterious circumstances in 1971 (left-wingers and embezzlers were suspected of starting the blaze), leaving a vacuum in the cultural life of the Middle East.

The elaborate opening celebrations, to be followed on October 25 by a historic performance by the London Festival Ballet attended by Princess Margaret, are being overshadowed by a dispute between Mr Farouk Hosni, the Minister of Culture, and the opera's deposed director, Miss Magda Saleh, formerly Egypt's prima ballerina.

Her so far unexplained replacement by Miss Ratiba el-Hefai, the country's top opera star, is the subject of a case of breach of promise taken by Miss Saleh against the minister, which promises to become a *cause célèbre*.

Miss Saleh said: "The first I heard about my demotion was when I read it in the paper. I have every reason to feel bitter, which is why I am

fighting for reinstatement. No-one has said why I was got rid of."

The Bolshoi-trained Miss Saleh, whose abrasive manner and stubborn refusal to tolerate the torpor of Egyptian bureaucracy contributed to her downfall, had hoped to introduce a system of personal and corporate sponsorship. "It seems that certain people did not like the way, as a woman, I stood up to men with whose decisions I did not agree," she said.

Teams are now working frenetically in and around the dusty site on the island of Gezira to ensure that the building is complete in time for the opening, which will be attended by President Mubarak and a host of Arab luminaries, including the Interior Ministers of 13 Arab states.

Miss el-Hefai, the new director, said: "The biggest part of my staff is devoted to security, that is the real headache." She has been accused of a host of mythical crimes by opponents, including having the Star of David incorporated into the design of the carved wooden doors of her office.

As well as being opposed by Islamic extremists, the magnificent domed opera house, with its shining Italian marble floors, has been attacked by those alleging that it symbolizes the yawning gap between Egypt's rich and poor.

"Of course, we will not be serving alcohol, otherwise we would be burnt down within a day of opening", said Miss el-Hefai, a vivacious woman of 59 who appears undaunted by the task facing her.

Considerable embarrassment has been caused by the siting of seats in the elevated presidential box at such an angle that the VIPs would not have seen the performance.

"The original seats were ripped out after it was found, late in the day, that the President and his guests could not see what was happening on stage," a spokesman said. "We are working against the clock to have them replaced by a new design which will enable them to see what is going on."

The official was confident that the gaffe would be rectified by the time the curtain rises on October 10 on the Japanese Kabuki Theatre.

Fear of disease after refugee camp flood

By Anne McElvoy

The largest of Ethiopia's refugee camps has been devastated by the worst flooding in 20 years, and health officials fear that malaria, dysentery and pneumonia could break out at any moment. Food supplies have also been delayed.

The camp, at Ilong, on the Sudanese border, holds about 213,000 refugees who have fled from the famine and civil war in southern Sudan. Conditions have grown worse since the River Baro burst its banks in August, submerging a quarter of the camp. Many refugees show signs of serious illness.

"Our anticipatory measures were overtaken by the severity of the floods," Mr Dan Fowler, a UN official who visited the camp last week, said. He estimates that 45,000 homes have been destroyed in

the past month and relief workers are urging those affected to move to drier ground.

But Mr Hadish Asgedom, the Ethiopian Government's representative at the camp, admits that the message is not spreading fast enough.

"People are refusing to move out of this unsanitary and congested situation and are even fishing in the floodwaters around them," he said. The camp has more than 100 medical workers, but their work is hampered by the thick mud.

There are food reserves for only a few days, with lorries struggling to bring in supplies along roads clogged with mud.

An Oxfam spokeswoman said that the organization was "very concerned" about the position.

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Half-point rise in base rates fails to satisfy markets

By Steve Levinson
Economics Correspondent

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World Cup bonanza adds urgency to anti-crime laws for Sicily

Big funds on offer for Mafia turncoats

From Roger Boyes
Rome

The Italian Government, nervous about the blood being spilled on the streets of Palermo, is ready to rush through an unprecedented package of anti-Mafia measures, political sources said yesterday.

Under the laws which will be presented to Parliament later this week, funds will be made available to persuade the mafiosi to turn state's evidence, a team of undercover agents will be set up and investigators will be able to look into the details of all public contracts sealed by Mafia suspects.

The most important measure, at least in the context of the current feud in Sicily, is to tighten the conditions for bidding for public contracts. The new law means that

almost all bidders will have to present an "anti-Mafia" certificate, a kind of token of good health. Until now such certificates have been compulsory only for a limited range of public works contracts.

The significance of this is that Sicily is awash with public money. Preparations are under way for the 1990 football World Cup and new streets, tunnels and parking lots have to be built soon to meet the deadline. Some £15 million worth of contracts are at stake and Mafia families have moved in on building companies, quarries, leasers of earth-moving equipment and investment groups.

The *Giornale di Messina* yesterday described the World Cup preparations as the "Mafia Olympics". The Mayor of Palermo,

Signor Leo Luca Orlando, an outspoken Christian Democrat, has urged that control over World Cup contracts be shifted from Sicily to Rome because of the threat of Mafia infiltration. This has undoubtedly added to the long list of his Mafia enemies. He travels everywhere with a team of 22 bodyguards.

The Sicilian contractors argue that Signor Orlando is deliberately impoverishing the island since the contracts will probably go to North Italian groups. But the new clause to be given to the anti-Mafia Commissioner, Dr Domenico Sica, will in any case give the Sicilian companies little room for manoeuvre. The tough magistrate, newly appointed to his job, threatened to resign unless his anti-Mafia powers

were radically extended and approved by Parliament.

An earlier anti-Mafia investigator, General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, was murdered by the Mafia in 1982 before special powers were granted by Parliament. Dr Sica, a veteran of politically controversial investigations into the papal assassination plot and the kidnapping of the Israeli nuclear technician, Mordechai Vanunu, does not want history to repeat itself.

In detail, the anti-Mafia package includes:

- Harsher punishment for mafiosi and even those "associated with the Mafia". That is supposed to make it easier to crack down on launders of Mafia drug money.
- Financial controls: investigation of Mafia property will be extended

to include most financial activities. Until now it has been possible only to check the origin of funds suspected of being Mafia earnings. Under the new law the Government can check the cash flow and deposits of an entire corporation, of holding companies and the details of individual investment portfolios.

Every contract or relationship between a suspected Mafia businessman and the state is liable to thorough checking when public funds are involved. For the first time abuse of EEC funds and state-financed mortgages can also be investigated.

The 1982 anti-Mafia laws provided for a supervisor to watch over businesses that were confiscated from the Mafia. But these

companies were usually declared bankrupt and the employees lost their jobs.

The Mafia used this to threaten workers — either work quietly for the Mafia or have the business shut down by the bankruptcy courts.

The new law provides for an administrator or manager to oversee and manage the company that has been seized.

The question is whether even these extended powers will be enough to rein in the power of the Mafia.

Dr Sica himself believes that the crucial element will be financing if he is to fund a special corps of anti-Mafia agents and offer big rewards for Mafia turncoats to give state's evidence, he needs several millions of pounds.

Threat of strikes over mines death toll

Johannesburg — South Africa's black miners are threatening to stage a stoppage every time one of them dies in an accident, to draw attention to the dangers of their work (Ray Kennedy writes).

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the 150,000-strong National Union of Mineworkers, said that the time had come for the union to show management that safety came before profit. He was addressing a service to commemorate the deaths of 177 miners in an explosion and fire at the Kinross gold mine, Eastern Transvaal, in September, 1976.

Six killed

Colombo (AFP) — Sinhalese extremists opposed to a settlement with the Tamils were blamed for two attacks in Sri Lanka's Kurunegala district in which six people were killed.

Buried alive

Kathmandu (AFP) — The leader of a Japanese expedition, Akihiko Mori, and a Nepalese Sherpa guide, were buried alive by an avalanche on Mount Annapurna.

Eastern link

Peking (AFP) — The newly-widened 260-mile Karakoram highway linking Xinjiang in north-west China with Pakistan was reopened a year ahead of schedule.

Threat pedlar

The Hague (AFP) — A chemistry student who allegedly tried to extort £13 million from Austria by threatening to poison its water was arrested when he arrived on his bicycle to pick up the money.

Rains havoc

Delhi (Reuters) — Eleven people, including eight children, were killed as houses collapsed after heavy rains in Bombay, press reports said.

Visas renewed

Moscow (AFP) — The Soviet authorities renewed the visas of a six-member Israeli consular delegation for a further three months.

Sultan dies

Jakarta (Reuters) — Indonesia's last official Sultan, Hamengkubuwono IX, ninth Sultan of Jogjakarta, died of a heart attack in Washington, aged 76. His esteem was such that palace retainers distributed his bathwater, considered sacred, to his subjects.

Howe warns of Gorbachov's mammoth task

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government, although it has welcomed Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's appointment as President after a shakeout of most of the Brezhnev-era men in the leadership, does not feel that his difficulties in reshaping the Soviet economy are over.

In an interview with *The Times*, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said yesterday: "I think it is not possible to exaggerate the mammoth scale of the task that faces President Gorbachov and his colleagues. They are challenging patterns set in the mould of history over centuries rather than decades."

He described the weekend's developments in Moscow as "broadly encouraging", but added: "One must always temper one's sense of encouragement with a sense of caution."

Asked if he thought Mr Gorbachov would now have greater authority to implement reforms, Sir Geoffrey said: "We very much hope so. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that it will enable them to maintain the impetus of reform in the Soviet Union, political and economic."

The text of Mrs Thatcher's letter to Mr Gorbachov was not released, but officials said that she sent warm congratulatory

lations and looked forward to welcoming him to Britain next year.

The Government has repeatedly asked him to visit, but while Mr Gorbachov has accepted in principle he has not committed himself to a date.

Sir Geoffrey reflected yesterday on the light and shade of the Anglo-Soviet relationship. The light was symbolized by a meeting he held yesterday with a Russian father and son reunited in London 10 days after being separated for 22 years because Moscow would not allow the son to leave.

Mr Leonid Finkelstein, a broadcaster who defected to Britain in 1966, and his son, Mr Anatoly Shustov, aged 43, called to thank Sir Geoffrey for repeatedly taking up their case with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

But although Moscow has now removed divided families as an obstacle to warmer ties, there are still darker aspects of the relationship.

"One must remember that there are still many other cases where we are concerned," Sir Geoffrey said, listing the continuing difficulties of refugees and others who have been denied permission to emigrate.



A Soviet youth waving a flag with Lenin's face on it during one of five concerts by the Anglo-Scottish pop group, Big Country, in a Moscow ice rink. For the first time the young Russian fans were allowed to dance in the aisles. Normally the authorities instruct them to remain in their seats during such events.

Baker promotes glasnost in Soviet schools

From David Tytler
Education Editor, Moscow

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, received a warm and noisy welcome when, taking full advantage of glasnost, he addressed students at Moscow University yesterday after signing a school exchange agreement with the Soviet Government.

He told about 400 students in the history faculty at the 130-year-old university: "Education must prepare nations for the uncertainties of the future. Education in progressive and democratic societies is therefore a motor for change."

"It is a force for liberation. Your

country, under the leadership of Mr Gorbachov, is facing up to the need for change. It is always difficult, but it is necessary, and indeed inevitable, if a country is to move forward."

Mr Baker lost no opportunity to underline the material advantages of living in Britain compared with the Soviet Union, not least in the road and telephone systems.

He said: "Today's technological revolution is going to transform the world again. This revolution recognizes no internal frontiers, no international frontiers, no restrictive access and no walls."

Mr Baker used the story of the man with the red flag who used to walk in front of motor cars to illustrate the

impossibility of blocking change. A student asked him: "Do you not think the man with the red flag served a useful purpose?" Mr Baker replied: "We have to get the balance right and should never give in completely to the man with the small, red flag."

Mr Baker also referred for the need to move the power "from the hub to the rim of the wheel". One student commented: "We're always being told that here. But nothing ever happens."

The exchange agreement signed between Mr Baker and Mr Gennady Yagodin allows 30 schools a year from each country to send 1,000 pupils to the other.

Mr Baker said: "We are delighted that we have been able to come to this

agreement so that children from each of our countries can learn about each other in a practical way, developing glasnost between our two countries. There is a great and growing interest in British schools which is taking place in your country, and it is a way in which every child in Britain can be involved."

Mr Yagodin also welcomed the agreement. He thought it played a very useful part in the changes which were now taking place in Soviet education: "The state system in this country is now being transformed," he said. "We are enhancing the role of the public, giving them more say in education as part of the process of democratization."

Cockfield attacks Thatcher view on EEC union

From Michael Dynes, Brussels

Mrs Thatcher yesterday came under fierce attack from Lord Cockfield, the European Commissioner responsible for the internal market, and Mr Peter Sutherland, the Commissioner for competition policy, for her "never in my lifetime" attitude towards increased European economic and political co-operation.

In separate speeches, none of which mentioned the Prime Minister by name, but which are widely seen as the most systematic and forceful repudiation of the views expressed by Mrs Thatcher during her recent tour of European countries, the commissioners stressed that the 1992 programme would inevitably push the Twelve towards some form of political and economic union.

Lord Cockfield, addressing

the Swiss Institute for International Studies in Zurich, said: "The completion of the internal market is not the end of the road — it is a road that leads nowhere."

"As we move towards the completion of the internal market we see with increasing clarity the opportunities that that open up. After the single market must come the single economy. That is where the road is leading," the commissioner said.

While acknowledging that the Treaty of Rome did not define with any precision what was meant by the phrase "European union", Lord Cockfield went on to say that it was "clearly pointed the way to European union; and that union was conceived in economic and



Lord Cockfield: Europe on the road to a single economy, political terms. The Community had side-stepped the problem of specifying the nature of the end result, in favour of pursuing pragmatic and specific policies — the completion of the internal market, economic and monetary union, social cohesion and increased cooperation in foreign policy, the commissioner said.

Community initiatives in banking and capital movement have already put tremendous pressure on Britain and Greece to become full members of the European Monetary System, Lord Cockfield said.

"The developments I have described are of single importance. They cannot be viewed as unrelated measures. On the contrary, they stake out the path that leads inevitably to the single European currency." During the EEC summit in June, member states agreed to set up a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Jacques Delors, the President of the European Commission, to study proposals leading to-

wards European monetary union.

He added: "The provocative terms, European Central Bank and single currency, have been avoided in view of the sensitivities of certain member states. But no one need have any doubt about what is intended or where we are going."

In a thinly veiled attack on Mrs Thatcher's refusal to abandon Britain's power to devalue sterling, an inevitable consequence of joining the EMS, Lord Cockfield said: "The right to devalue is not a macho symbol; it is a badge of shame." It was "a confession of failure, of the inability to manage one's affairs properly and prudently. Who therefore should take genuine pride in its retention or mourn its passing?"

Turning to the bitter con-

trovery over the proposed abolition of internal frontier controls, Lord Cockfield warned that failure to reach agreement would deprive the Community of the benefits of the internal market programme.

Mr Peter Sutherland, during a simultaneous speech given in West Berlin, reiterated Lord Cockfield's warnings.

The Commission has estimated that implementation of the internal market will result in a 5 per cent increase in the Community's GDP, reduce prices by 6 per cent, and create two million new jobs.

"But all of this is predicated on the total abolition of all frontiers. Maintenance of frontiers in any form will reduce — and in the worst case, could seriously endanger — the realization of these benefits," Mr Sutherland said.

Edward Gorman examines the upsurge in Pakistan urban violence

Karachi curfew keeps the Conspiracy theories point lid on an ethnic cauldron to India and army officers

Almost half of the Karachi urban area was under curfew yesterday as the Army moved in to restore order after clashes in the city over the weekend which left 68 dead and more than 300 injured.

Virtually all shops and businesses in the city were closed and turn-out at government offices was reported to be small. While there were no significant outbreaks of violence, the city remained extremely tense with entire suburban areas deserted except for two hour-long breaks in the curfew in the early morning and in the late afternoon.

The curfew was imposed in most areas on Saturday night after battles broke out between the Sindhi community and Urdu-speaking Mohajirs (originally from India) after the massacre in nearby Hyderabad which left at least 170 dead and an estimated 300 injured. Reports from elsewhere in Sind province said the Army had been called out in most towns but the situation remained quiet.

In Karachi there was an eerie sense of calm as troops patrolled deserted streets stopping and searching occasional

lorries delivering emergency supplies of fresh water in the surprisingly harsh late summer heat.

In the Malir district on the eastern edge of the city close to the airport, where some of the worst violence occurred with marauding gangs of gunmen spraying bullets at random from moving cars, the streets were still littered with stones after the riots which followed.

In the city centre, in the Lines district, the curfew has been in force for eight days after an earlier clash between Mohajirs and Punjabis which was sparked by a row in a video store.

"It used to be a really peaceful city and the safest of our country, but in the last few years all these riots have come," complained Dr Fatima Shamim, whose patients have been confined to their homes for over a week. "No one knows why, but there are some who want to disturb the peace of the city. You get the impression that it is ethnic problems, but now it seems as though it is something else — you feel somebody is stirring up trouble on purpose."

Residents of the Lines spoke bitterly about the cur-

few which, they claim, was imposed on a predominantly Mohajir community by a Punjabi-dominated police force.

"All the people are fed up with the curfew," Mohammad Rafiq, aged 30, a government inspector with the Water Board, said. "We have no money, no food and no water and the electricity supply has been cut off for two days," he said. Relations with the police and the Army were now so bad that any resistance would be met with gunfire.

Just up the narrow dusty street, soldiers of the Frontier Force Regiment patrolled barbed-wire barricades to stop outsiders going in and residents getting out. Armed with Kalashnikov rifles or light machine guns, they seemed to be enjoying their all too familiar work.

"Everything is absolutely quiet," Lieutenant Gulraiz, their young commanding officer, said in impeccable English. "The situation is absolutely normal." He added that the Army was "making arrangements with the civil administration to re-establish electricity supplies and bring in emergency water."

Leading article, page 17

When General Mirza Aslam Beg, the Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army, toured Hyderabad to see the extent of the carnage, he spoke for many in Pakistan when he talked of a "sinister conspiracy".

The general linked the massacre — the worst in the bloody history of Sind — with recent sectarian violence in the North West Frontier, the assassination in early August of the prominent Shia Muslim leader, Allama Arif al-Hussaini in Peshawar, and the air crash which killed President Zia and almost all of his top generals on August 17.

"These undoubtedly are preplanned terrorist activities executed skillfully by experts," said the mild-mannered general, adding that the objective was to destabilize the country, confuse the population and prevent the holding of elections due next month.

Indeed, there seems little doubt that the Hyderabad shootings were carefully planned and professionally executed. Initially the incident had been seen as part of the tension between the Sindhi and Mohajir communities in the city, but this now seems increasingly unlikely. The

concept of heavily armed masked men arriving "out of nowhere" in as many as 30 places at once intent on killing as many people as possible is quite new.

As one leading Karachi journalist put it: "There was no apparent reason for this incident. There has been tension in the past few months in which people have been killed, but this sort of mass killing is unprecedented."

It is significant — because it is unusual — that leaders of both the Mohajir and Sindhi communities immediately condemned the killings, dissociating themselves from them and coming together to blame the Government.

Despite the consensus that the killings were organized, and possibly linked to a wider conspiracy designed to throw the nation off balance on its way to elections, there is no evidence as to who, or which section of Pakistani society, is behind it.

This feeling of a nation held to ransom by the "hidden hand" of an as yet unknown faction was summed up in an editorial in the liberal Karachi English-language daily, *Dawn*. Under the headline

"Who are these killers?" the paper said that while the entire province was in a state of virtual anarchy, the identities of the killers remained shrouded in mystery.

The paper said: "Their aim is to create conditions in which normal political activities cannot be carried on."

In the Pakistani rumormongers, two theories stand out. The first is that elements in the army officer corps, determined to prevent a return to power of the Pakistan People's Party led by Miss Benazir Bhutto and her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, are trying to create conditions in which a return to martial law becomes inevitable.

Ministers of President Isiah Khan's caretaker Government, on the other hand, accuse what they describe as "enemies of Pakistan", in particular India.

According to Mr Nasim Aher, the Interior Minister, India is deliberately trying to destabilize Pakistan by setting up training camps for Sindhi nationalists near the border as part of a wider Indo-Soviet conspiracy to frustrate Pakistan's ambitions — in Afghanistan.

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SPECTRUM

The return of Renaissance Man



JOB FOR THE 1990s
PART 2

It is no longer enough to go through your working life as the master of a single field, writes Alan Franks. Companies today expect their high fliers to have both flexibility and the ability to think laterally: will lack of specialization soon become the employee's strongest point?

The man or woman of many parts is back in vogue among major employers. Not that the specialist is dead, or even resting, it is simply that he has been overtaken by the pluralist.

In the range of skills now regarded as necessary, none are more important than the social ones, which have risen from the status of happy behavioural knack to *sine qua non* for would-be executives. This has happened neither wholly in spite of, nor because of, the parallel spread of basic technological literacy, the two have developed in tandem, and the young possessor of both is rightly rich in expectations.

The bore, the boor and the blinkered are out. Technocrats are fine as far as they go, but today they have to go a little further—to the proper theatre for example (bulk trips to Lloyd-Webber are no longer enough), or the serious cinema, or Hatchards. What is more, it would help if they could talk about what they have seen there.

You might say it has always been like that, and that the poor old "northern chemist" of clichéd Sixties memory never ceased to be treated like the grey matter he was, except that not so long ago, around the middle of Mrs Thatcher's second term in office, the specialist, the logician with the

rigorous mind and prescriptive solutions, achieved advancement as a result of her management shake-up in government.

But her views on this subject no longer hold the sway they did. The lady might have been for learning, but the companies have turned, and they have done so to the extent that organizations such as IBM are now looking with determination beyond the candidate's speciality.

So accepted are the imperatives of the new pluralism that one of the hottest "shows" on the national lecture hall circuit is The Application Game and How to Lose It, a practical guide to self-sale in the professional market place. It is run by Brian Hyde, who is in charge of graduate recruitment at IBM. He says bluntly: "For non-specialist jobs we pay little or no attention to the course the candidate studied."

The high flyer will need to have great flexibility and the ability to think laterally, according to Stuart Rochester, secretary of the Association of Graduate Recruiters and recruiting director of the accountancy firm Neville Russell, which processes more than 3,000 applications for 60 places each year.

"There is always a need for specialists, but the generalist will be most in demand,"

Rochester says. Both he and Hyde stress the importance of the curriculum vitae in helping the employer to assess the candidate's ability to lead, to initiate projects and adapt to change.

Whether this is publicly admitted or not, there are areas of employment in which the competition is so stiff that success often goes to those who have exercised a degree of creativity in their c.v. Margaret Wallis, of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, talks rather of the need of some students to effect "a series of compromises by devious means".

Today we are in the maturing dawn of the age of PTS (Personal Transferable Skills). According to Wallis, this is now the invaluable commodity. "Of enormous importance to the employer is how the student spends his or her time," she says. "If they can keep up with their work and run societies or sports teams, it shows they know about time management. There are no jobs for reclusives and swots outside academe, and there are very few posts there these days."

In her view a degree in humanities is among the most useful preparations for a job in management, "because it requires the candidate to be more flexible and ask awkward questions".



Technical scientist Janice Ogden: confident her career offers plenty of opportunities

REAPING THE HARVEST

Janice Ogden's job as a technical scientist with Celtech, in Slough, involves the production of human growth hormones from tissue culture. The end result will help children with growth problems.

"It is very satisfying to think that what you are doing will improve someone's life," she says. "And, of course, there is the fulfilment that comes with growing anything, as in gardening or agriculture. Only in my case it is starting off with an ampoule of cells and growing enough to cover 500 bottles."

Ogden joined the company after graduating from Salford University with a 2/1 in biological and biochemical sciences two years ago. Celtech, formed eight years ago, has no training scheme of its own and always selects applicants with relevant life science degrees. It recruits via brochures, ads in scientific journals and careers fairs.

Ogden, now a team leader,

earns £13,220, which includes a 15 per cent unsocial hours payment. Because the processes run around the clock, she works from 9am to 5.30pm on a seven-day rota with two days off a week.

Half her days are spent "harvesting" culture and the other half preparing, sterilizing and cleaning. She would like to make further moves towards the organizational side of the business.

"I would like to be in charge of a larger number of people and be involved in setting up and administering various projects," she says. "I think my career has progressed very well so far. Because the company is fairly small you get noticed if you are keen and ambitious."

"I have already been to Boston to advise on a start-up there and there may be other opportunities for travel. I'm not specific about where I see myself in 10 years, but I am sure there will be lots of opportunities in this field."

THE TOP 20

Average starting salaries for graduates in the 20 professions listed on Monday as having the brightest future:
Accounting: Trainee, £9,500. Newly-qualified, £15,000.
Advertising: Trainee account executive, £9,250. Qualified account executive, £10,500-£11,000. Manager, from £20,000.
Biotechnology: £12,000 (some companies prefer a Ph.D. but it is not essential).
Broking: £9,250.
Chemical engineering: £9,000.
Computer systems analysing: £9,500-£10,000.
Electronic engineering: £10,000-£10,500.
Finance managing: £25,000.
Graphic designing: £8,500.
Health administration: General management trainee, £7,900. Junior manager, £10,500. General manager (unit) £21,000, (regional) £36,000.
Investment analysis: £10,250.
Journalism: Graduate on

provincial paper, £8,000. Graduate on national paper, £14,000. Journalist on provincial, £8,000. Journalist on national, £20,000.
Law: Articled clerk, £9,000. Newly admitted solicitor, £15,000.
Leisure managing: Trainee, assistant or duty manager, £7,000. Hotel manager, £10,000.
Marketing: Marketing assistant, £9,000. Marketing manager, about £20,000.
PR: Account executive, £9,000. PR manager, £15,000.
Sales managing: Trainee sales rep, £9,000. Sales manager, £20,000.
Social work: £8,000.
Software engineering: £9,000.
Underwriting: Graduate trainee, £9,500.

TOMORROW

Who you know or what you know?

BIOTECHNICIANS OF ALL TRADES

Now, 20 years after the microchip began to assert its presence in society, we can feel the first stirrings of a similar revolution in biotechnology. The signs are that, before the century is out, the fruits of this marriage between biology and computer science will bring about colossal changes in our lives at home and at work.

Even in its infancy as a technique applied to pharmaceuticals, biotechnology has given a lavish promise of its potential. Chemists can now, in theory, bypass the tedious trial-and-error stage of drug testing by using computer graphics which throw the three-dimensional image of molecular structures on to a screen.

Through this they "build" the shape of a molecule to combine with a chemical whose characteristics are already known. It is the chemical equivalent of fashioning a key to fit a lock precisely, instead of having to rummage about with a bunch of dozens that look approximately the right shape.

But this is only a start. Biotechnology will also have an important influence on industrial research and development. Already a British agrochemicals company, FBC, which is owned by the West German group Schering, is using similar techniques to design pesticides, and Kodak, in New York, is creating dyes for silverhalide films.

In short, biotechnology is poised to become an integral part of a huge range of industrial processes. The forecast is of a world in which the professional must become acquainted with at least the basics of the relevant skills. We are likely to witness the rise of a breed of manager who can add the qualifications of chemistry, biology and computing to his primary speciality. He may not have to be Bionic Man, but he will need to be bio-friendly.

If that sounds like a tall order, Britain can take encouragement from the fact that the soil for such a breed is already more fertile here than in the United States. That is an assertion borne out by the example of Keith Davies, a young chemistry graduate who runs a company called Chemical Design in Oxford. With annual sales worth £1 million after only five years of trading, the firm specializes in the development of computer modelling programs, and claims 60 per cent of the world market.

His ChemGraf software has

sold 140 copies, costing about £18,000 each, to international pharmaceutical companies and businesses outside the drugs field, including Shell, Kodak and Procter & Gamble. According to one of Chemical Design's largest US customers, the software has revolutionized development techniques.

"We are probably better prepared than they are in the US," Davies says. "There is not a sufficient maths element in chemistry courses over there and, as a result, the average chemist has a relatively weak theoretical basis. If you ask a new British graduate to talk about molecular orbitals or quantum theory, he could manage; his American counterpart probably could not. Nor, for that matter, could the German graduate."

"We can't be complacent, however. There is going to be a tremendous demand for people with good theory rather than simply well-developed laboratory skills. It is very difficult to say for certain, but I would guess that, on present

'We no longer hire ordinary chemists but ones who understand a whole variety of disciplines'

trends, there would be a shortfall of suitably qualified people of about 10 per cent."

The expected growth of the biotechnician will have profound effects on the conventional work patterns, although these are still hard to predict. However, the consensus is that the impact on employment will not be nearly as far-reaching as has been that of micro-electronics. Rather, specialist biotechnicians will find themselves working in initially compact teams alongside their colleagues, as already happens, for example, at Glaxo.

Mike Hann, research leader of Glaxo's molecular graphics group, has a team of five, supporting the 100 "conventional" chemists. "We are no longer hiring ordinary chemists," he explains, "but ones who understand a whole variety of disciplines. In practice, it means that people are

now encouraged to think for themselves much more."

Most predictions suggest that there is a limit to the extent that the companies developing programs can proliferate, and put the likely figure of new jobs in thousands rather than tens of thousands. According to Gerard Fairclough, chief executive of the highly successful Slough-based company Celtech, renowned for its expertise in recombinant DNA and cell hybridization, the coming of biotechnology is going to bring changes in the very way in which businesses are run. He paints a picture of organizations in which administrative and social boundaries are broken down.

"It has already happened here," he says. "There are about 400 of us. About half have science degrees, and a quarter are Ph.D. scientists, so it's a highly educated workforce. We have tried to decentralize responsibility quite radically, in research, in sales, in all the departments. We also have a very intense system of internal communications; I admit that you run the risk of leaks, but my experience is that if you trust people, they don't go around revealing confidential information."

If Celtech turns out to be a typical example, then career prospects are bright. A "reasonably successful" employee aged 35 in a staff with a ratio of two thirds male to one third female, with seven or eight years' experience, might be earning £30,000 and overseeing the work of 10 people in a department with a budget of several million pounds a year.

"If you want to make megabucks at a young age," Fairclough says, "I suppose you should still opt for metal broking in the City, or something like that. But if you compare us with some of the other vocational professions we come out very well. I think that as recently as three or four years ago science was not regarded as being one of the most attractive options, but that is changing fast."

"The other thing that is changing, and which will probably have to change even more, is the relationship between academe and industry. In the past, the norm was that they didn't talk to each other a great deal. The pressure on both sides to put all that behind them is becoming immense."

Additional research and reporting by Sara Driver, Liz Gill and Sam Kiley.

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Here's to success.

TIMES DIARY

MARTIN FLETCHER

Blackpool

I feel for Larry Whitty. Labour's general secretary. Before last year's party conference his staff at Walworth Road headquarters threatened strike action over proposed redundancies. This year they are reporting the party to the Equal Opportunities Commission. The charge is not that it employs too few blacks or women, though few have penetrated the party's upper echelons. It is that employees are denied the chance to compete for senior jobs which constantly go to favoured insiders.

"Nothing causes more aggravation, more dissent, lower morale, than the way management fill or fix jobs at Labour Party HQ," says the joint trade union committee in a letter to all employees. One of the unions, the TGWU, has voted unanimously to ask the Equal Opportunities Commission to investigate. It is also examining whether there are grounds for taking the party to an industrial tribunal over its recent redeployment of Roy Hill, South-west regional organizer, to become constituency advice officer without first advertising the post. Employees "are at breaking point with the number of jobs that seem to be arranged for people and at the lack of equal opportunities and fair and honest and above board interviewing and selection practices that are taken for granted in well-run organisations. Members of staff have effectively said that enough is enough," the letter concludes.

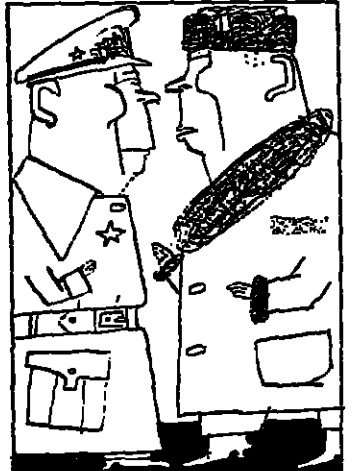
Benn and Haffer may have been seen off, but there is always Ken Livingstone... At last week's pre-conference meeting he called on Neil Kinnock to abandon the leader's traditional visit with his wife to a Blackpool church on the Sunday morning. When Kinnock refused, Livingstone challenged him outright: "Do you believe in God?" Kinnock sidestepped the question. "We can debate theology some other time," he retorted.

● Labour's stage managers are at it again. Television viewers will not be able to watch a debate on gay rights on Thursday morning. As at the conference two years ago, it will take place when the BBC's live coverage makes way for *Play School*.

To think that Labour once eschewed the profit motive. Earlier this year it took a conscious decision to make as much money as it could from this year's conference. With all the proverbial zeal of the convert, it set out to woo the commercial sector and has met with amazing success. It has persuaded 88 organizations - 51 more than last year - to take stands costing £2,900 apiece for all but Labour's pet good causes. It has sold 20 full pages of advertising at £1,000 each in the glossy conference guide. Stancio, the people who do the Ideal Home Exhibition and the Chelsea Flower Show, were taken on to erect the stands. Neil Kinnock has been lined up to host a lavish reception for the exhibitors this evening, and Labour's front-bench spokesmen are available if exhibitors want them photographed by their stands.

In one sense only have market forces been restrained. All exhibitors had to be approved by the NEC. The only one rejected was the Royal College of Nursing, a non-affiliated union that is competing fiercely for members with Labour's stalwart backers, Cobse and Nupe.

BARRY FANTONI



'You can't help feeling sorry for the old guard - poor Tony and Eric...'

I have been passed a confidential forward planning document prepared by Labour's policy directorate. This supposedly lists events of political significance for which the politicians will have to prepare in the coming year. It kicks off with the party conferences and publication dates for unemployment and trade figures, but thereafter real priorities begin to assert themselves. For March it lists the Boat Race, for April the Grand National, and for June Royal Ascot, Wimbledon and Henley. July and August are entirely given over to the Australian Test series.

Ian Mikardo has a go at Harold Wilson in his new book, *Back-Bencher*, published by Weidenfeld today, and the odd dig at Kinnock's rightwings shuffle. But it is Denis Healey who inspires the real invective. Mikardo acknowledges Healey's talents and recent mellowing, but continues: "... in the 1960s and 1970s he was a political bully wielding the language of sarcasm and contempt like a caveman's cudgel. He didn't argue with those members of the Party who didn't agree with him, he just wrote them off... he knew all the tricks and used them ruthlessly." Justifying his attempt to frustrate Healey's 1980 leadership bid, he says: "I had seen at first hand his emery-paper abrasive manner, his crude strong-arm all-in-wrestling ways of dealing with dissent... I was thoroughly convinced that if he became Leader it wouldn't be long before these aggressive characteristics split the Party from top to bottom."

What's this? According to the recorded vote, Chris Mullin, Tony Benn's most loyal lieutenant, editor of two of his books, and a leading member of the hard-left Campaign Group, voted for Kinnock in Sunday night's leadership election. In the deputy leadership contest he apparently could not bear to vote for Roy Hattersley and abstained. Was he mandated by his more moderate Howland South party or did the author of *How to Reselect Your MP* fear deselection himself?

Blackpool Neil Kinnock was fortunate that the challenge to his leadership came from Tony Benn and Eric Haffer, described by John Edmonds, leader of the General and Municipal trade union, as "two venerable gentlemen of pensionable age stomping the country to persuade us to return to the manifesto of 1945".

By seeing off the challenge so emphatically Kinnock has strengthened his personal authority and killed any doubts that he will lead the party into the next election. Better still for him, Benn-Haffer chose to make the contest one about the policy review which is the centrepiece of this week's conference.

Accusing the leadership of selling out socialism and listening too much to pollsters and PR men, Benn sneered at the Labour Listens campaign: "You can win an election with a pink flag and you can win an election with a pink rose, but you cannot win an election with an ear trumpet." But Kinnock can now claim that Bennism has been buried, that Labour's activists approve of his attempts to up-date the party's message for a consumerist world.

It will be a welcome filip to his morale after a summer during which his standing in the polls has plummeted. But the

Robin Oakley on the need to shake off the unions' heavy hand

Kinnock's next challenge

criticism has been overdone. No other recent Labour leader has secured such control of his shadow cabinet and national executive. None has faced down the Scargills and Hattersleys as effectively. None has shown such willingness to tackle structural reforms and to temper Labour's thinking to the real world.

There was bound to be a reaction against him this past summer because the summer before, after the election, he was unyielding, having patently fought a good campaign. The frustration of three defeats in a row had to come out some time. But if he is through the worst, has Kinnock's election success met Roy Hattersley's stipulation that the victory had to show "that it will be his party and not somebody else's"?

In June 1987 Labour suffered from four handicaps - prominence of the loony left, a fuzzy policy message, a unilateralist defence policy and the perception that it was under the unions'

thumb. Victory over Benn helps to marginalize the left. But has it helped with the other difficulties? After months of stories about whether the unions were going to produce the votes to make the "dream ticket" a season ticket, Kinnock looks more than ever the prisoner of the union barons. They helped to deliver not just the victory he was always going to win but the vital margin for Hattersley over John Prescott.

The concessions they will demand in return are now going to make it harder to change a defence policy which makes the party unelectable and which the Labour leader has to pretend he does not want to change anyway.

The great problem facing opposition parties today is in defining distinctive policies when all are in retreat before a Thatcherism which has changed the parameters of their own debates. As Hattersley warned yesterday, consistency of doctrine and fervour have been the

Prime Minister's strengths. "We can't beat her by saying her ideas are repulsive, but we don't have any ideas at all."

Clarity is vital, but NEC debates demonstrate that the unions are going to complicate every attempt by Kinnock and Hattersley to offer clear and distinct policies for the 1990s.

As Prescott was swift to point out, the leadership election did not in itself settle any policy questions. It is the party conference which decides policy. The unions still control nearly 90 per cent of conference votes and Ron Todd, the TGWU leader, has swiftly declared that Kinnock need not think he had been given a blank cheque.

Kinnock & Co have moved things along. Conference presentation is sleek. Debates have been altered to centre around the policy reviews and spokesmen who are not elected members of the NEC have been given extra time. The reforms on consti-

tuency finance, vetting of parliamentary candidates and a national membership scheme help to demonstrate that he is running his party and that Labour is open to new ideas.

The nature of the party's policy process is being changed away from "revolutionary" politics. But Kinnock has only succeeded in marginalizing the left with the help of the unions. The *Aims and Values* document yesterday might have been defeated without the block votes.

The question is whether he can complete his long haul and restore Labour's electability, whether he can achieve real clarity in Labour's policies, so long as he remains dependent on those union votes, which can be purchased at 45p a head.

The leadership election showed that Kinnock had the support of the average, normal, non-activist party members. He and Hattersley did much better in the constituencies where those members were consulted in a

ballot. The message surely is that the wider he can take one person-one vote democracy the better the chance he has of equipping Labour with the policies to win an election.

That he and his colleagues have digested that lesson is clear from the attempt launched yesterday to turn Labour into a genuine mass party, not a party of activists, by offering cut-price membership to individual unionists paying the political levy. But the logic leading on from that is that the union block vote must be dismantled too.

John Edmonds and other union leaders who say that a Labour Party continuing to come second is no use to their members have seen that, and are calling for the union block vote at least to be scaled down. So too, with increasing boldness, are shadow ministers such as Michael Meacher. But Kinnock and Hattersley, aware how dependent they can be on those barons to deliver, have not yet joined the chorus.

Union block votes offer a predictability convenient to conference managers, and dismantling them at one go would be impossible. But will Kinnock and Hattersley ever produce that Brave New World Labour Party if they remain afraid to let go the hand of Nurse?

Bernard Levin

Making slavery a science

The more I think about it, the more convinced I am that the essence of a free society, the one element without which no other safeguard, tradition, unwritten rule or legislation can be of any value, is the rule of law: that is, a judiciary independent of the executive and able, without restriction, to uphold and enforce the law, if necessary in defiance of the rulers.

Note that "and enforce": if the law says thus, and the rulers are in a position to ignore with impunity what it says, a claim that such a society is free may be confidently dismissed, as much as it may be dismissed in regard to any bandit state of Africa or South America which does not even pretend to be anything but a dictatorship. This is perhaps a rather roundabout way of returning to the subject of Soviet refuseniks, which is my theme today, though with a special emphasis. Soviet law and constitution, read carefully, form a strange but perfectly valid democratic polity; but then, so they did when Stalin was slaughtering millions of his people, the constitution all the while proclaiming that all Soviet citizens were guaranteed freedom of thought, religion and expression, and were protected against arbitrary arrest. The discrepancy lay in the fact that the judiciary was (as, of course, it still is) an arm of the state; now, as then, in any trial with even the remotest political tincture, the verdict and sentence are determined by the executive and merely promulgated by the "judge". With which the overture ends, and the drama begins.

Soviet statutes, and the international conventions to which the Soviet Union is party, lay down certain rules and rights for those who wish to emigrate; these are ignored, and since there is no rule of law in the Soviet Union, there is no redress available to those denied their undoubted rights. Whence, of course, the decades of protest and plea from the civilized world, to which I have so often and so fruitlessly contributed. But today, I want to concentrate on what is perhaps the most

brutal and dishonest aspect of Soviet policy on refuseniks, namely the treatment of the scientific community, and in particular the Jews in it.

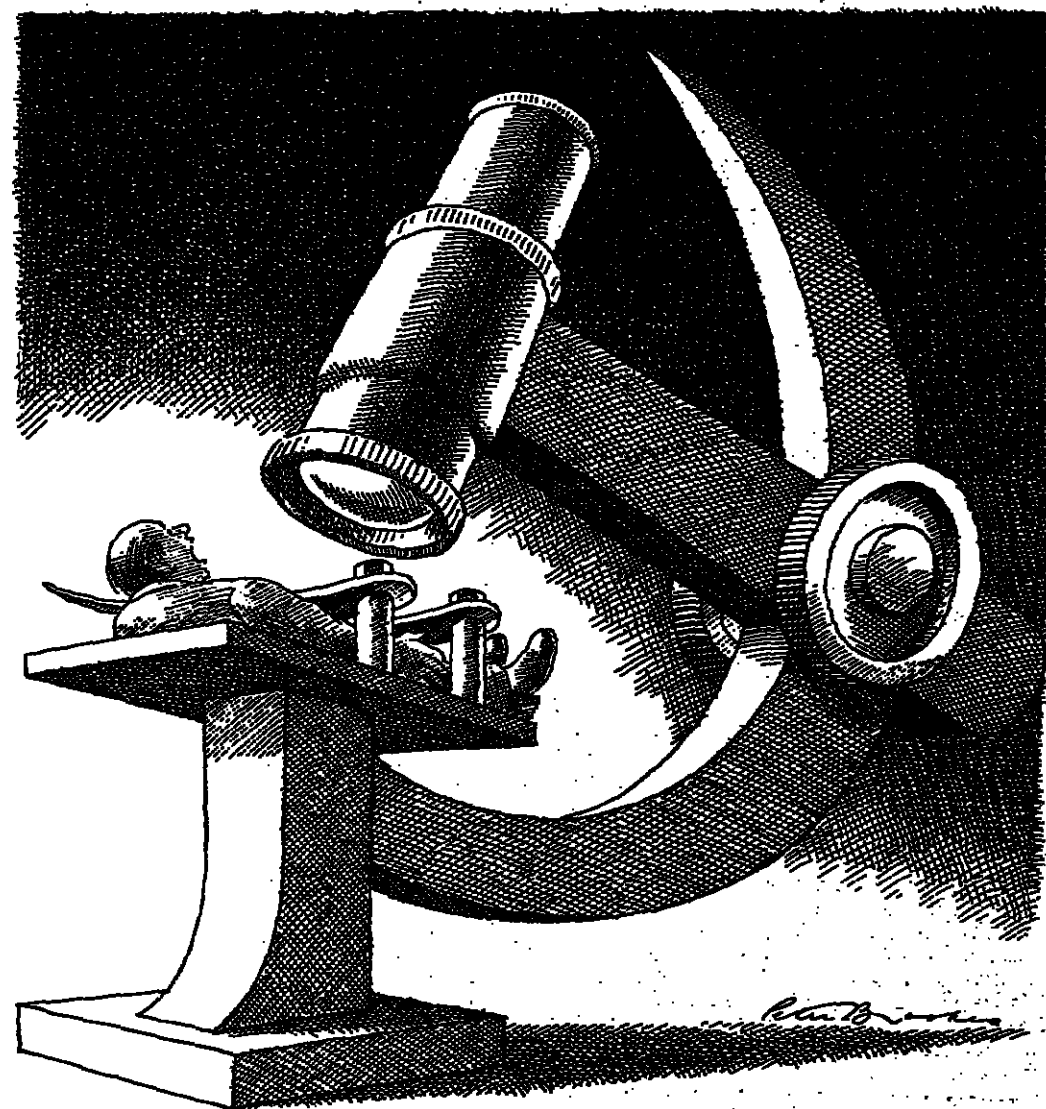
For the scientist refusenik faces not only the arbitrary treatment inevitable in a society with no rule of law, but an additional torment: the Soviet authorities can and do refuse the right of emigration on grounds of "state security".

No matter that most of these refusals are for scientists who have never had anything to do with secret information or matters concerning weapons or defence: no matter that, for most of them, many years have passed since they had access to any information at all, let alone the secret kind (for a refusenik is automatically sacked from his job, whatever it is, as soon as he makes the first application to leave the country); if there is even a tiny corner of the fabric of escape showing, the authorities will pull on it in the name of state security.

I believe that the record is at present held by Yuli Kosharovskiy, who had his first refusal on March 10, 1971, though the runner-up, Vladimir Raiz, holds a different Blue Riband - he has had no connection with science, secret or otherwise, for 25 years.

Yet another honourable mention must go to Yevgeny and Irina Levin, who are positively Johnny-come-latelies where length of refusal is concerned, having been "only" 10 years a-waiting, but who are the victims of one of the neatest of all Catch Refuseniks. Yevgeny is a mathematician, and had been repeatedly refused leave to emigrate on the ground that he had knowledge of sensitive material. In a remarkably guarded statement, for which I dare say somebody has since been sacked, he was officially declared not to have such knowledge, whereupon his wife, who had never had anything to do with secrets, was abruptly, and for the first time, told that they could not leave because she had classified information.

On the whole, the scientists of



the free world have behaved outstandingly well, working on behalf of their colleagues trapped behind the bars of Soviet arbitrary rule. Of course, there have been the inevitable fellow-travellers (Dame Dorothy Hodgkin trotted off to Moscow to get a Soviet medal hung round her neck while Dr Anatoly Koryagin's health was deteriorating dangerously in his concentration camp), but in general, the scientists, whom some might have thought would insist on remaining outside such

a battle in the interest of their scientific detachment, have fought, and are fighting, like champions.

I have a massive dossier of statements, appeals and actions from ulan, among which one is particularly striking: some 60 professors, from Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Britain and the United States, put their hands to a letter that was published in the *Times Higher Education Supplement*; I think it is worth including the full word-

ing of the appeal, if only to show how modest, reasonable and undemanding it was:

We appeal to the Soviet authorities to release as a matter of urgency all refuseniks who have been waiting for exit visas for more than five years; to ensure that arbitrary restrictions, particularly those allegedly based on reasons of national security, are not employed; to establish precisely defined, written procedures for determining the period during which restrictions on the grounds of secrecy may be

applied and for allowing appeals to a court of law (my exclamation marks); to ensure that every individual restricted on the grounds of secrecy is informed in writing of the maximum length of the period of restriction and of the detailed reasons for it; to ensure that such a temporary denial will not impede family members or any other individual from freely exercising their right to leave.

It is necessary to point out that that appeal, in fact, concedes too much. In any free and civilized country, a scientist, whatever his work, may leave his home and apply to settle in the Soviet Union, or anywhere else for that matter. The leading British nuclear scientists are today to sample the delights of Soviet communism, and no law or administrative action could stop them (provided, obviously, they did not seek to take with them classified documents or secret equipment).

It will, evidently, take some time before the Soviet Union can be counted among the civilized nations. But I must emphasize that the greatest cause against it in this matter lies not in the refusals, nor even the technique of refusal; it is the arbitrary nature of the entire process, in which rules and statutes and constitutional provisions are literally meaningless.

I salute, then, my friends (oh, yes, you can have friends who have never met) Ronald Zichenski, Igor Ouspenski, and Irina Ioffe (who have recently been told not to reapply until 1996); I salute also, and in particular, Professor Finkler, who had the almost ludicrous courage to write not one, but two, letters to *The Times*, the first detailing his scandalous treatment, the second cheerfully thanking *The Times* for publishing it; I salute all those who are struggling to do nothing more startling or wicked than to leave their country (which, anyway, hates and persecutes them) and live elsewhere. And I salute the scientists in the free world who have taken seriously their most noble role: that true science knows no frontiers.

Commentary • WOODROW WYATT

Beating broadcast bias

When *Panorama* began we had no difficulty maintaining impartiality. There was enough input from both sides of a case to give the viewer a fair chance to make his own judgement. This can be done briefly without losing the conflict of ideas, or being boring. *Panorama's* audience rose to 14 million, of which it has now dropped 10 million or so. All connected with *Panorama*, which pioneered livelier current affairs programmes, were meticulously scrupulous about impartiality.

In May 1956 I broadcast an item directed at members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. This was near to being taken over by the communists through the failure of apathetic members to vote in their executive elections. I discussed with Sir Ian Jacob, then Director General of the BBC, whether my planned broadcast could be held to be impartial. We concluded that it would be as I explicitly stated that every union member had the right to vote for communist leaders if that was what they wanted, but they should be aware that if that was not what they wanted they should take part in their own elections. No attack was made on communism as such.

Nowadays concern for impartiality has almost disappeared from broadcasting. The rot began with the BBC's Director General, Sir Hugh Greene, in 1968. He stated: "Nothing is more satisfying than the current affairs programme in which all the opposing opinions cancel each other out... it makes for greater liveliness and impact if

the balance can be achieved over a period, perhaps within a series of related programmes." This was nonsense because it was and is easy to design lively programmes with "opposing opinions" leaving the viewer to decide which he prefers, without being boring, as *Panorama*, *Tonight* and so forth demonstrated with their huge audiences. Sir Hugh Greene's doctrine was a breach of the impartiality enjoined on the BBC by its charter, which made no provision about balancing one biased programme with another.

Unfortunately, nothing was done to check the BBC, and the current Broadcasting Act governing the IBA allows it to follow the Greene line. Section 4(1)(f) requires impartiality. To it is added the sentence: "In applying paragraph (f) a series of programmes may be considered as a whole".

The Government will soon issue a White Paper outlining its proposals for a new Broadcasting Bill. It should address the fallacy of giving audiences a balanced presentation over a series of programmes because they are a prime agent in allowing biased producers and commentators to slant as they please.

Professors C.J. Goodhardt and A.S.C. Ehrenberg and Mr M.A. Collins are consultants who have worked for the IBA. In their book *The Television Audience, Patterns of Viewing: An Update*, published in 1987, they show that only 55 per cent of those who see a popular programme look at the next episode, the number of constant viewers dropping throughout the series.

With more serious programmes the fall-off from the first episode is greater. A biased first or second programme would need to have the so-called balancing programme in the series repeated ten times before there was a chance of 90 per cent of those who saw the first one or two watching it. It is drivel, as the IBA knows, to claim that bias can be neutralized by later programmes.

Norris McWhirter complained to Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, about two heavily Soviet-biased programmes on Channel 4 in April called *The Cold War Game*; there had not even been an attempt to balance them with a later programme putting the Western case.

On September 5 Lord Thomson wrote to Mr McWhirter saying "the Broadcasting Act does not require due impartiality to be achieved in a single programme". He airily claimed that balance had been achieved by a 10-part Channel 4 series, *Right Talk*, which had nothing to do with Soviet policies and activities during the Cold War. He also referred to a three-part series on the American president which again was unconnected.

Even if later programmes had borne a relation to those putting the Soviet case, the statistical likelihood of viewers seeing them and regarding them as an antidote is dim.

Lord Thomson evidently has no wish or will to curb the biased activities of producers and commentators in the ITV companies he oversees. His refusal to intervene over Thames Tele-

vision's *Death on the Rock* was sufficient evidence of this. That was a case in which a biased and flawed programme seeking to establish that the SAS had acted illegally was not even balanced within a series in which contrasting views could have been set.

Throughout the broadcasting channels biased producers and commentators are so strongly entrenched that they have no need to heed the rules on impartiality; they know the authorities generally are afraid to enforce them for fear of strikes and commotion among their current affairs employees.

On April 6 John Birt, the BBC's Deputy Director General, said: "We shall emphasize the need for accuracy... the importance of impartiality; of giving due weight to significant opinion on all sides of an argument when programmes cover controversial matters."

The postponement of Monday night's projected *Panorama* programme about the SAS in Northern Ireland may be the faint hope of a growing mood in the upper reaches of the BBC to re-establish the impartiality of Sir Ian Jacob's day, though it has not been for four years.

The new Broadcasting Act for a start must lay down that in matters of impartiality a series of programmes may not be considered as a whole. It must also lay down the need for impartiality within a programme - not difficult if the makers are neither biased nor idle. And the same provisions of impartiality should be applied to both the IBA and the BBC, even if that means amending the BBC charter.

OCT 4 ON THIS DAY 1929



The man chiefly responsible for restoring Germany's international prestige after the First World War died shortly before the Nazis became the second largest party in the Reichstag, an event that was to lead to even greater disaster in 1945.

Herr Stresemann

By the death of Herr Gustav Stresemann, the remarkable Minister who has controlled her foreign policy for the last six years, Germany has lost her ablest statesman. Stresemann lived and worked without stint. For the internal reconstruction of his shattered country, as for peace and cooperation abroad, he laboured with magnificent courage and immense energy. Even when he knew that he was doomed by the disease from which he suffered he worked on tirelessly, with the large-minded man's impatience of caution, and his devotion, undoubtedly brought him to a premature death. He was not allowed time for all he wanted to do; but in its essentials his work was done.

The task he took up when he became Chancellor and Foreign Minister in 1923 would have frightened a smaller man. The French were in the Ruhr; the currency had collapsed, and the unsolved problem of reparations hung over an insolvent State. Germany seemed to be in ruins, and the man who undertook to give order to the country and to seek a new relation for her with the victors of the War had to see that only in a peaceful and prosperous Europe could Germany prosper.

threatened with the fate of ERZBERGER (the Vice-Chancellor assassinated by a nationalist in 1921 for signing the 1918 Armistice agreement); STRESEMAN did not allow himself to be moved either by the magnitude of his task or by the personal dangers he saw in the domestic recovery of Germany and her new standing in European affairs. He gave the measure of his achievement. Germany is orderly and prospering at home; in the post-war concert of Europe she has a foremost place; and for these benefits she has to thank, more than anyone else, the resourceful director of her foreign policy. The Pact of Locarno, with all the inestimable psychological effects of the signature of that document, could never have come into being had it not been for the wise and conciliatory response of M. BRIAND and of SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN - whose great service at that critical time to the cause of peace and security is admitted even by those who criticize his later handling of affairs - but the whole Locarno policy, which paved the way for the entry of Germany into the League of Nations, was to a large extent originated by the GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

The understanding begun at Locarno involved responsibilities and the loyal acceptance of obligations, and though an enraged minority screamed opposition, STRESEMAN was able to make most of his countrymen take a more realistic view. He remained intensely nationalist, but the necessities of Europe and the interdependence of its States led him to the wider nationalism that sees in cooperation the only means of escape from chaos. STRESEMAN's first case was for his own country, but he had the wit to see that only in a peaceful and prosperous Europe could Germany prosper.



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SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

This is the season when bids for next year's public spending round have all been sealed. Many have already been signed. But when the Prime Minister makes a suggestion that could be interpreted as a departmental bid for more, the annual game is certainly not up. And that is surely what Mrs Thatcher did in her recent speech to the Royal Society.

This speech, which drew comment chiefly for the attention it paid to the green environment, was also an essay in personal aspiration and science management that repaid closer study than it generally received. Mrs Thatcher's new-found ecological interest was noteworthy, but of greater significance to the scientists who are actually to advance knowledge about the ozone layer or acid deposition were her remarks on the structure and financing of scientific research.

The principal themes were not new. She told the scientists that this is an era of limits; that Britain's world role in science must decline somewhat to come more closely into line with the nation's economic power; that the engagement of science and industry has some distance to go.

But this did not sound like the speech of a Prime Minister who is impervious to influential delegations of senior Fellows of the Royal Society, nor one who is intent on butchery of Britain's science base. On the contrary, the speech can be read like a paean of praise to basic science.

The Prime Minister might benefit from some coaching in the divergence between general rates of price inflation and the rising cost of science. This would have to explain the reduction in the support for science despite budgets which have risen in real terms. But an opening seems to be there.

She spoke of "a golden age of discovery and new thought" and reiterated the point that basic science cannot be judged in the short run or by its economic output. Together these statements suggest at very least that support for science should be held constant. At best, they suggest the research councils should be given

more leeway. Most provocative of all was the Prime Minister's mention of a specific figure, £20 million, as the price for providing for a new wave of young researchers. If Mr Kenneth Baker is worth his salt, he will have his officials beating down the Treasury's door for it. True, she hinted that the money could be found by cutting astronomy or particle physics, but the Fellows will surely mobilize to persuade her otherwise.

Yet this was perhaps the weakest element in the Prime Minister's speech. Big science is too expensive to be left to the Fellows of the Royal Society to carve up between them. Nor should politicians take it upon themselves to decide between Cambridge and Edinburgh in allocating funds for astronomy. But politicians do have a right, even a duty, to indicate a preference between astronomy and zoology when it comes to the allocation of large and continuing sums of public money for scientific endeavour. It is a duty they have too often shirked.

In this respect, Mrs Thatcher was too deferential towards the Fellows. It is not enough for them to explain more cogently, as she said, why they are looking for new particles or mapping genes. Change in Britain's world science profile is something that needs to be properly managed, not altered by accident or whim. Withdrawal, say, from the Centre Européen de Recherche Nucléaire should be part of a concerted withdrawal from high energy physics, not a pocketbook exercise in saving foreign currency.

The Prime Minister, and other informed laypeople, should be encouraged to speak more about science. They should be encouraged to penetrate the secret garden of research expenditures. The scientists have a responsibility to appraise the quality of science and determine the merit of colleagues. But the custodians of the funds required must also take a more active part in deciding which sectors of the vast terrain of potential knowledge they should traverse.

PAKISTAN DIVIDED

After more than a decade of Army rule and eight years of martial law, the return of party politics to Pakistan was always going to be difficult. Those who had vested interests in the regime of the late General Zia were expected to resist (if not resist) the restoration of full democracy. Moreover, the fragile relationship between the country's ethnic groups was likely to fracture under the weight of partisan politics.

This has now started to happen. Whether the weekend killings in Sind were part of a deliberate conspiracy to destabilize the country (as the Army chief General Aslam Baig has alleged), or part of a campaign to force a postponement of the November polls (as opposition politicians have claimed) is a matter for speculation. It seems more likely that as the elections approach and communities jockey for power and position, the deep divisions in Pakistan have risen spontaneously to the surface.

Such theories are in themselves, however, an indication of the highly-charged atmosphere in Pakistan today. They reflect a collapse of trust and a fear of what the future might hold.

When General Zia dissolved the National Assembly in May and decided to hold fresh elections, he chose to bar political parties from direct participation. But Miss Benazir Bhutto, the country's leading opposition politician, took the issue to the Supreme Court — which has now found against the Government and in favour of the political parties. The caretaker administration has already accepted the court's judgement and promised to abide by it.

This means that next month's poll, if held on time, will be contested by all parties, each of which will be allotted its own election symbol. As a result, Miss Bhutto's People's Party, which is widely acknowledged to be the most popular and best-organized party, stands a good chance of winning.

The Supreme Court's findings will hardly be welcome to those politicians who have always

seen themselves as Zia's heirs. They could now be swept away by political change. It was pressure from them which prevented Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the acting President, from making a declaration in favour of party politics immediately after General Zia's death.

They could still try to win a postponement of the polls by claiming that ethnic tensions might be exacerbated by public electioneering. That would be an appeal to sacrifice politics for the sake of the country's stability and unity, and the weekend killings in Sind lend a certain spurious credence to this claim.

The position of the Army could also be affected by the Supreme Court verdict. It must now accept that whenever elections are held, Miss Bhutto and her People's Party might win. If they agitate for a delay, however, this might make it appear as if the caretaker Government were scared of Miss Bhutto — which could only raise her standing in the country.

Although General Baig has said that the Army is committed to November elections and to democracy, cynics point out that General Zia used to say much the same. Whether General Baig and the Army will accept the Supreme Court ruling and its implications remains an open question.

There is one very good reason why they should, and it applies equally to General Zia's civilian heirs: Pakistan's future could depend on it. As the rioting in Sind has shown, the country's ethnic communities are divided and bitterly opposed. Army rule has only alienated the population from the Government. A denial of full democracy now could only make that estrangement worse.

A freely and fairly elected Government which could claim to represent all the people just might be able to knit the country together again. Miss Bhutto is the only civilian politician who looks as if she can win nationwide support. She may not have the necessary experience, or appeal to everyone, but she and her party deserve a chance.

SAFETY IN CHILDHOOD

Yesterday, as the new triple vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) was launched, doctors and health authorities were heard complaining that not enough vaccine was available. The charge was strenuously denied by the Department of Health, which said that normal vaccine allocations had been doubled. Justified or not, the dissatisfaction of the medical establishment was welcome.

For nearly 20 years now, childhood vaccination in Britain has had a scandalously low take-up rate. Evidence that immunization against whooping cough could, in a very small number of cases, result in brain damage had discouraged many parents from having their children protected not only against whooping cough, but against other diseases as well. Britain now has a smaller percentage of children vaccinated against childhood illnesses than most developed countries, and more children die from them than would otherwise have done.

It can be argued that it was the very success of Britain's post-war vaccination programme which allowed complacency about childhood diseases like whooping cough to spread. Few parents of the 1970s, who were themselves immunized against whooping cough, diphtheria and polio, had seen the debilitating effects of these diseases at their most serious. Few had known any of their contemporaries die at an early age from an infectious disease.

That complacency has been expensive. It has allowed unprotected children to grow into adults who could suffer serious complications if they now catch the diseases they might have caught (or been immunized against) in their childhood. It has also allowed the tragedy of a very few children who were damaged by whooping cough vaccine to determine that very many others should not be immunized. Parents, understandably fearful for the

welfare of their children and not until recently guaranteed even a modicum of compensation if anything went wrong, may be pardoned for their trepidation. To many, the risk of inoculation seemed to outweigh the risk of disease. That there was little to convince them otherwise must be laid at the door of the medical profession whose enthusiasm for vaccination seems at best patchy.

The figures should have spoken for themselves. One in 15 cases of measles develops serious complications. Fifteen per cent of those who develop encephalitis as a result of measles suffer lasting brain damage. While it is estimated that one in 100,000 immunized against whooping cough suffers brain damage. In 1982, only 66,000 were immunized, but 14 children died of whooping cough.

At present, the take-up rate of the existing measles vaccine averages 71 per cent — itself low enough — but the rate in some areas is only 55 per cent. The great variance between health authorities suggests that the rate can be increased considerably if only the areas with lowest take-up are brought up to the higher level. The Department of Health is rightly aiming at a far higher rate: at least 90 per cent by 1990.

It may be questioned whether, given the value placed on individual choice in this country, the rate can be brought up to that level voluntarily. There may be an argument for adopting the same practice as in the United States, where vaccination certificates must be produced before a child starts school.

It would be preferable to avoid that degree of coercion. But the privilege of parental choice must be weighed against the child's right to health. So far this year, measles has claimed the lives of nine children who were not immunized.

A head's riposte to Mr Baker

From Mr A. G. May
Sir, Kenneth Baker's admirable article (September 23) on the "Learning's wider bounds" left me totally confused. Was this really the same man whose Department of Education and Science had, only two days previously, made available to us the draft proposals of part of the new education Bill which will effectively stop parties of schoolchildren, other than in private schools, going on day visits to such places as the Tower of London, the museums, or any other worthwhile visit in school time?

How will the study of the humanities fare after April next year when the provisions come into force?

The reason for this sad state of affairs is that schools will no longer be able to charge for these optional visits unless more than 50 per cent of the time involved in the visit is out of school time. This would mean, for example, a primary-school class making a full school-day visit for which the parents pay, not being able to return to school until around 9pm.

The idea is monstrous. The alternative is not to go. Residential visits are also to be hampered. It will be impossible for visits of four or five days to take place, even if dedicated teaching staffs offer to give up their weekends.

If we are not able to charge for these worthwhile outings, does Mr Baker seriously believe that education authorities can provide them when the expenditure on school visits over a year is sometimes more than twice or thrice the money headteachers are given to provide books, materials, and equipment for their schools?

The motive for this change in the law is beyond me. Mr Baker has preached choice and market forces as an important element in the present Government's policy. How is it that parents of State school children are being denied optional extras?

There is a strong whiff of socialism here — although private schools are free to do as they like. Not even a Labour government has attempted to do what Mr Baker is doing, and as for the humanities, it sounds like Jekyll and Hyde.
Yours faithfully,
A. G. MAY, Headmaster,
Longfield Church of England Middle School,
Main Road, Longfield,
Dartford, Kent.
September 30.

From the Secretary, Committee for University English
Sir, Kenneth Baker argues that the humanities are wrongly perceived to be under threat from the present Government, and presents statistics to show that the number of students in higher education studying the humanities has increased since 1980. He fails to mention that in the same period staff and library resources have been severely reduced.

In English, for example, the universities have lost 148 full-time posts since 1981, and specialist expertise has been lost in many areas of the discipline. In subjects such as classics and philosophy many university departments have been closed. Similar losses have been experienced throughout the humanities. How can Mr Baker deny that this is a "picture of decline"?
Yours faithfully,
GORDON CAMPBELL,
(Secretary, Committee for University English),
University of Leicester,
Department of English,
Leicester.
September 26.

Women bishops

From the Reverend P. L. Addison
Sir, The conclusions of the Lambeth Fathers on the issue of women "bishops" lay a grave burden of conscience upon any woman nominated and she may well wonder whether it is worth it as she contemplates the discord that could arise, not only within her own diocese, but also in impairment of communion and its effect upon ecumenical development.

Might one suggest that it would clearly be for the good of the Church, and earn her personally no little esteem, were she to decline election and consecration in the ancient formula, "Nolo episcopari"? "I do not wish to be made a bishop" — and mean it.

The problem is, however, that some of them do wish to be made a bishop, and are evidently determined on it.

Yours faithfully,
P. L. ADDISON,
The Vicarage,
Park Avenue,
Whitnasa,
North Humberside.
September 23.

Port subsidies

From the Chairman, Merseyside Chamber of Commerce

Sir, Your report, "Strike ballot on dockers' holidays" (early editions, September 22), discussing the pressure by Conservative backbenchers for the abolition of the National Dock Labour Scheme, talks of the discrepancies in cargo-handling charges levied by British and Continental ports.

The charges levied by such ports as Rotterdam reflect heavy subsidisation by regional and/or national government, while British ports are left to survive in a

Words and deeds on environment

From the Secretary-General of Heritage Trust

Sir, I am sure that conservationists, on the whole, will have read with some incredulity your report (September 28) on Mrs Thatcher's speech to the Royal Society, as well as Sir Geoffrey Howe's address to the United Nations General Assembly in New York (report, September 29), both of which denote a complete departure from the attitude of total insensitivity towards global environmental issues adopted by our Government in recent years.

As a British charitable trust that promotes environmental conservation on a worldwide basis, we have consistently had our international position undermined by the complete lack of any moral support from Mrs Thatcher's Administration, which has made it extremely difficult for us to repudiate the accusation, so often made by international organisations, that, environmentally speaking, we are the "black sheep" of the industrialised nations.

A typical example is the outstanding report, "Our Common Future", submitted to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly in December, 1987, by the World Commission on Environment and Development under the chairmanship of Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway, in which Britain was not represented. And yet the report's recommendations on acid rain, the protection of the ozone layer, on sustainable development etc., are now accepted universally as the best and most comprehensive possible guide towards the solution to some of our problems.

In spite of what the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary may now be saying, and of the substantial British environmental expertise, of which other countries have been always very quick to take advantage, it would be naive to think that our international environmental image can be restored overnight.

Energy demands

From the President of the Institute of Energy

Sir, The Prime Minister's speech on the need to protect the environment is great news and I hope it prompts many people to understand that the continuing and increasing demand for energy throughout the world brings with it scientific, social and political problems of enormous magnitude.

At the present time the world consumes 10 billion tonnes of oil equivalent every year and in the last 100 years we have probably used as much energy as in the previous 2,000 years. The early use of energy was in the form of food, cooking, and simple heating, whereas today's industrial world releases carbon that has been fixed over millions of years. Fifty-eight per cent of the energy we use is in the form of oil and gas, both short-lived and finite fuels with no easy replacement.

Protecting the environment is vital, but it is equally important to ensure that everyone is educated in the use and supply of energy. Many of us now have a growing concern that at a time when we need more effort put into education and research, the privatisation of the energy industries will have the opposite effect.
Yours faithfully,
C. E. PUGH, President,
The Institute of Energy,
18 Devonsire Street, W1.
October 3.

From the President of the Country Landowners Association

Sir, The Prime Minister's excellent speech on environmental policy is not a bolt from the blue for the Government as Mr Porritt says (article, September 29), but a theme constantly stressed by both her and the Government, a theme which some choose not to listen to for their own purposes.

Customer service

From Ms Margaret Exley

Sir, David Walker's review (September 19) of the Royal Institute of Public Administration's conference comments that the private sector was "noticeably absent", given the conference theme of linkages between that sector and government.

The absence was by no means complete, and as a director of a consultancy serving both the private and public sectors, I chaired a session at which the main speaker was a senior representative of a major multinational company (Gerry Wade, of IBM).

It is undoubtedly true that the Civil Service still appears somewhat "secretive" and mysterious to the outsider, but so do many multinationals — even IBM. It is to a great extent a function of the "cradle to grave" nature which many large organisations, both public and private sector, share.

tough, competitive world with no such assistance. Despite representations by this chamber to her Majesty's Government, and we have given actual comparative figures on such subsidies, action has yet to be taken and there is no sign of any.

The dock labour scheme has had no greater a negative impact upon Liverpool than upon any of the other "scheme ports" in the UK. Although the Mersey has been adversely affected by the tit

Letters to the Editor may be sent to a fax number — (01) 782 5046. They should contain a daytime telephone number.

Ultimately, I suppose, it is the end result that counts, and we cannot therefore but applaud a change of attitude on the part of HM Government in the hope that it is based not only on political expedient, but also on the required degree of conviction.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. CALABRINI,
Secretary-General, Heritage Trust,
79 Cambridge Street, SW1.

From the President of the British Ecological Society

Sir, A significant implication of the Prime Minister's Royal Society speech is that neither commercial applicability nor market forces can be the key determinant for environmental/ecological research. This is not a new discovery: it was explicitly recognized in a Cabinet Office/Acad (Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development) publication two years ago, to which Mrs Thatcher wrote the foreword. The sadness is that it has not yet been implemented.

Competition for research funds in recent years has meant that "exciting" and largely short-term science has been easier to justify than long-term observation and experiment, which is the backbone of ecological work and which is essential if we are to understand what is happening to our environment. The result has been an overall decline in national capability in ecology through early retirements and inability to encourage and recruit young workers.

As Mrs Thatcher said in identifying the major environmental problems, there is no alternative, "we have to rely on observations of natural systems". In Britain we cannot depend on the international scientific community; most of the observations have to be made in the UK.
Yours etc.

SAM BERRY, President,
British Ecological Society,
Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1.
September 29.

The conflicts over the environment are large and very complex, so policy is difficult to make. For instance the conservation movement rightly condemns the large-scale clearance of tropical forests, while at the same time condemning the planting of conifers in Scotland on the site of the old Caledonian forest.

A dialogue is required rather than a conversation through speaking-trumpets, and landowners feel that they are one essential party to the discussion, particularly in Europe.

After all, it is their predecessors and ancestors who created the countryside we know today. My association has been arguing for many years that the present landowners are the stewards of the earth for this generation.
Yours faithfully,
G. E. LEB-STEELE, President,
Country Landowners Association,
16 Belgrave Square, SW1.

From Dr Walter J. Rosenfelder
Sir, Jonathan Porritt states: "Recognition that the Greenhouse Effect is not only the single greatest environmental challenge that we face, but one that has to be faced today rather than tomorrow, represents a quantum leap in political awareness."

The only real way of reducing the build-up of carbon dioxide is to lessen our dependence on fossil fuels as a source of energy. The logical conclusion, therefore, is to concentrate our efforts on the construction of safe and efficient nuclear power stations. Instead, he talks of "throwing money down the nuclear drain".

When will Friends of the Earth, whose director Mr Porritt is, accept that nuclear power is safe when correctly handled and is the cleanest form of energy generation?
Yours faithfully,
WALTER J. ROSENFELDER,
44 Meadowway,
Hampstead Garden Suburb, NW11.

This is a great pity because valiant efforts have been made by the Civil Service to attune itself to the times, particularly in terms of cost-saving and efficiency. Regrettably the slimming now verges on organisation anorexia in some departments. The way ahead for Whitehall — and the chief lesson it must learn from impressive efforts on the private side of the fence — is to achieve new stimulus through developing a culture based on customer service. "Customer" in this context means the public which most of the big departments are expressly intended to serve.

This is the route which the DHSS, for instance, is increasingly following with identifiable improvements in staff motivation. It urgently needs wider adoption.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET EXLEY,
Kinsley Lord, Ltd.,
34 Old Queen Street, SW1.
September 27.

in Britain's trading patterns towards Europe, it has now come to terms with this problem and is rapidly expanding as a port which is no less efficient or stable than any non-scheme port.

The dock labour scheme is inadequate and causes difficulties. It should be removed. However, it is based upon an agreement and it should be removed only by proper and open negotiation.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE ALCOCK (Chairman,
Merseyside Chamber of
Commerce and Industry),
1 Old Hall Street, Liverpool 3.

From Major D. S. Foster (retd)
Sir, The ratio between generosity and rotundity among Welshmen (Mr G. R. Thomas's letter, September 26) is not the important criterion. More important is stature, and in Wales, as the bantam-sized Lloyd George remarked, they measure a man's stature from the neck upwards!

I am etc.,
DONALD FOSTER,
Coombes, Western By-Pass,
Tones, Devon.

How Americans saw technology

From Dr William Allen

Sir, Some of the correspondence (September 12, 16) arising out of your leading article, "Innovation on the Isis" (September 7) is not very adequately informed about why and how American exploitation of innovative technology took off so successfully after 1945.

American industry realised by about 1950 that productivity technology needed no longer to be its primary concern for growth. Innovation had become the key to future development and the well springs of innovation were seen to be in the science and technology faculties of universities.

This led to the growth of university-related industrial research parks and, if sufficient land was available, to parks which could accommodate entire new science-based industries. Palo Alto, in California, was an early and outstanding example. The microchip originated in the university and later much of its early industrial development took place in the local science park with continuous university staff involvement.

Science and technology people in numerous universities caught the infection of exploiting their ideas industrially and either peeled off to set up their own firms in the local park or went into it part time with collaborators. They generally had little difficulty in securing finance because banks quickly realised what was at stake nationally and provided the necessary venture capital.

Not all university-financed parks proved successful, but by the time I examined the idea on behalf of one UK university to which I was consultant planner, 17 were flourishing. Significantly these were the universities which also had business-management schools to provide entrepreneurial skills.

The result of all this was a rich and intellectually easy interplay between American industry and universities throughout the sixties and seventies, not remotely matched in the UK then or now, to which America owes much of its modern industrial buoyancy and strength.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Bickerdike Allen Partners
121 Salisbury Road, NW6.
September 27.

Sans frontières?

From Mr B. H. Highton

Sir, Mr Hooper (September 26) is wrong in thinking that the French do not check documents at the EEC land frontiers. My wife and I were recently held up at the frontier village of Maulde, between Tournaï and Valenciennes, by the French border officials, who not only examined our passports most carefully and required us to open our luggage for inspection, but also asked me a number of questions about my occupation and my reason for visiting France.

Since we were merely an elderly British couple going on holiday, we were surprised to be so thoroughly checked.
Yours faithfully,
BASIL HIGHTON,
Willow Farm, Watfield,
Wymondham, Norfolk.
September 27.

No room service

From Mrs Douglas Mitchell

Sir, In the study carried out by Horwath & Horwath for the International Hotel Association (report, Business and Finance, September 29) I wonder if serious thought has been given to the provision of more single rooms. In a life of travel, their lack has caused me considerable difficulty and vast expense.

Once, long ago, as a young widow in the South of France, I asked (rhetorically) of the hotel proprietor, what was I to do? The answer came, with a little bow, "Marry again, Madame!"
Yours faithfully,
PRISCILLA MITCHELL,
Stoneleigh House, South Street,
Tones, Devon.

Stung into action

From Mrs Elizabeth Childs

Sir, Further to Thomas Sturford's reference to a sting by a weaver fish (September 18) and Mr Peter Brasier's suggested treatment (September 22) of using hot water, may I respectfully mention that this is not always to hand on a beach.

Some years ago a 10-year-old boy in our party of friends was stung by a weaver fish while bathing in Cornwall and was in dreadful pain and screaming. I happened to have a flask of hot, black tea in my picnic basket. The salad in a bowl was transferred to a clean cloth and the boy's foot was immersed in the hot tea in the bowl. It proved very comforting.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH S. CHILDS,
7 Gloucester View,
Southsea, Hampshire.

Little and large

From Major D. S. Foster (retd)

Sir, The ratio between generosity and rotundity among Welshmen (Mr G. R. Thomas's letter, September 26) is not the important criterion. More important is stature, and in Wales, as the bantam-sized Lloyd George remarked, they measure a man's stature from the neck upwards!



1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

He will be principal designate from October 1. He has been a member of the university staff since 1973, as chairman of the Methodist Church and first Director of the Centre for the Study of Literature and Theology.

His skill on the drawing board pointed towards an art school course but he insisted that he should join the Battersea Polytechnic where, although he failed to matriculate, he quickly revealed his potential as a practical engineer. His studies over, he spent several months touring the Continent by car with his mother, then he

During the Second World War Issigonis was assigned to a variety of special projects and experimental work for the Services, including a motorized wheelbarrow for Command Operations use, an armoured car and an amphibious tank, but in his spare time

transmission. Entirely functional in shape (he refused to leave the car 'styled' as 'this would have added unwelcome inches), its uncompromising appearance ironically soon made it a cult car. He had not anticipated this, and although he pretended to be annoyed by it, in truth he was delighted. Its huge success in competitions, whether winning racing championships or the

ingly continued to his home in Edgbaston, Birmingham through the progression of Parkinson's Disease he remained an advanced engineering consultant to the company.

His considerable contribution to society was rewarded officially three times: he became a CBE in the 1964 Birthday Honours List, he was made a Fellow of the Royal

SCORE

THE ARTS

Fighting in public

The most important programme last night should have been *Panorama's* report on the SAS in Northern Ireland, but it has been postponed. What is bizarre in this case is not that the BBC should have the most rigorous referral procedures for controversial programmes, but that these referrals should take place at the eleventh hour, in the full glare of television, amid obvious seething discontent. There is something rotten in the state of BBC current affairs if such necessary processes

TELEVISION

cannot take place without causing public dissension at the highest level, coming just two days after the BBC's televised self-questioning over the Zircon saga, it looks as if right hands do not know what left hands are doing.

Perhaps someone is already at work on a study of BBC higher management along the lines of *Game, Set and Match* (ITV), the latest cat-and-mouse spy thriller derived from a trilogy of Len Deighton novels. The mouse here is long-serving, honest investigator Bernard Sansom, played not by Tom Mangold but by Ian Holm, with a weary put-upon look which shows that he has had quite enough of life in the field. It took the couple of hours in this first of episodes for the real reason to emerge: a nasty incident crossing the East German border when a colleague was blown up. There is little hope of retirement, however, while Sansom is the only person who can be trusted to sort out the remains of his German network.

What lifts this series potentially above the ordinary is Holm's own rugged performance and the endless possibilities for mistrust and conflict with his brainy, steely wife Fiona (Mel Martin), who is also in the trade but with a higher security clearance than his.

Finally, a postscript from the weekend: *A Vote For Hitler* (Channel 4) was a brilliant success. The idea should not conceivably have worked: to combine documentary reflection on the extraordinary Oxford by-election of 1938, when the Master of Balliol stood against Quintin Hogg, with a drama about the event, woven in and out of each other. But it did work, because Paul Bryers's script and direction of the drama were so economical, and because the young nascent politicians who experienced the event — Heath, Healey, Jenkins, Longford — as well as the academic witnesses — Christopher Hill, A.L. Rowse — all spoke with such passion and wit.

William Holmes

John Russell Taylor in Berlin admires reconstructions of some of this century's seminal exhibitions

Shock of the not-so-new

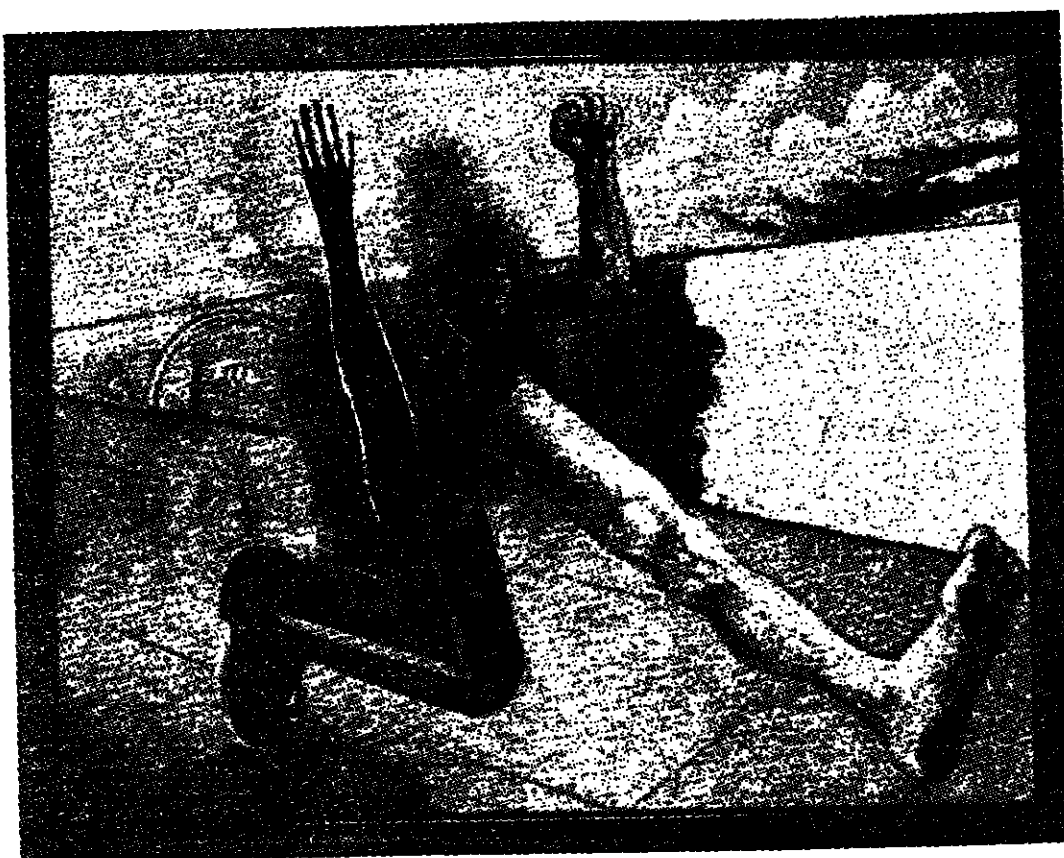
GALLERIES IN GERMANY

Stationen der Moderne
Martin-Gropius-BauZeitvergleich '88
Neues Kunstquartier im TIP

Berlin's year as Cultural Capital of Europe began, in effect, at the Martin-Gropius-Bau in February with the giant Joseph Beuys memorial show. Now it reaches its climax, also at the Martin-Gropius-Bau, with a staggering show called *Stationen der Moderne*, which opened somewhat beleaguered by all the demonstrations connected with the IMF conference in Berlin but is clearly going to be the key attraction of the autumn season. It runs until January 8.

It is the first major show put on in the Martin-Gropius-Bau by its most important permanent occupant, the Berlinische Galerie, which has moved a selection of its collection into the large first-floor galleries, to the resentment of those who think the whole building should be kept free for giant temporary shows. But *Stationen der Moderne* is a considerable argument against that view, and an enormous feather in the cap of the Galerie's new director, Jörn Merkert. The stages in the development (or rather the perception) of modern art in Germany are signposted by 20 major exhibitions, from the Brücke show in Dresden in 1910 to the Land Art show in Berlin in 1969. And each of these shows is reconstructed separately, either with a representative selection of works shown or, for one or two of the smaller shows, a total reconstruction.

The idea for this possibly comes from the Westkunst show in Cologne in 1981, but there it was done only intermittently, with such reconstructions scattered through a vast survey show of art since 1939. Here single-minded dedication to the formula pays enormous dividends. It must be admitted that there is some slight diminution of interest in the shows re-presented from after the *Enartete Kunst/Grosse Deutsche*



East German, but unmistakably German: Wolfgang Mattheuer's quirky "Jahrhundertschrift"

Kunstausstellung confrontation, which took place in Munich in 1937 when the Nazis' idea of "degenerate art" was countered by the model of official art.

The problem is that after that the focus of interesting new art shifted (for obvious reasons) outside Germany, and so the arrival of "informal" abstraction, for instance, is heralded in Germany by some very minor art indeed. However, things pick up again for the second *Documenta* in 1959, when the organizers managed to get together a veritable *Who's Who* of mid-century art, and from then on Germany is again in the forefront, right up to the *Zeitgeist* show which filled the Martin-Gropius-Bau in 1982.

All the same, the major delights of the present show lie in the amazing reconstructions of such epoch-making shows as the Brücke show of 1910, the Blaue Reiter show of 1911 and the Sturm show of 1913, when every year seemed to produce vital new generations of major artists, mostly in the more or less expressionist mode which dominated German painting up to the First World War. Even at this

distance we can still experience the pleasurable shock of the new as we encounter for the first time Heckel and Kirchner and Schmitt-Rottluff, then Marc and Macke and Munch, then Kandinsky and Klee, not to mention (since the Sturm show at least was very international) Balla and Boccioni and the Delaunays.

After the war the international perspective is preserved, notably in the big exhibition of new Russian art (Berlin, 1922), as well as there being striking new developments at home to be trumpeted: Dada in 1920 and the Neue Sachlichkeit in 1925. And the thing is, that virtually everybody who was about to be anybody is included in these seminal shows (Christian Schad, for instance, is the only really important figure lacking from the Neue Sachlichkeit). But even more striking than the contents of the individual sections is the feeling one gets from gallery to gallery of the amazing vitality and growing force throughout German art as a whole.

Of course, it came to an end in

1937, to be replaced by the academic insipidities of official Nazi art (though perhaps the insipidity is unduly emphasized here), while most of the worthwhile German artists emigrated or went into inner exile. Hardly surprising that it took 20 years or more for the country's art to revive from the effects of this psychic shock. And by that time another shock had taken its place: the shock of division between East and West. In this connection the other major Cultural Capital show, *Zeitvergleich '88*, is very indicative, and indeed positively encouraging.

In all the publicity about Berlin's Cultural Capital status, there has been a tendency to glide over whether it is just West Berlin or Berlin as a whole which has been awarded the title. If it is, as seems to be the case, Berlin as a whole, there is no doubt that West Berlin has responded more spectacularly to the challenge. But things are clearly changing in East/West relations: conversations and even exchanges are taking place across the Wall. *Zeitvergleich '88* is the most telling example yet of this new spirit of co-operation: a show

that men of good will have been trying to set up for several years, it shows to advantage the work of 13 leading figures in contemporary Democratic Republic painting.

The setting for this generous selection is a stunning new gallery space, the Neues Kunstquartier im TIP, which is the first stage in the making-over of the old AEG factories (famed in the history of modern architecture for Behrens's contributions) into a vast and multifarious centre for art and technology. The grand and austere gallery under the roof makes an ideal showcase for large, violently coloured new paintings, and all of the works on show until November 20 are one or the other or (most usually) both. The most fascinating thing about the show is that, apart from the rather mannered and precious work of Werner Tübke, who, whether you like it or not (I do not, very much), is a law to himself, you would have your work cut out to tell, without prior knowledge, whether the artists concerned came from West or East Germany.

You would be in no doubt that they were German. Just as Expressionism and its apparent opposite, the meticulously realistic Neue Sachlichkeit, are clearly, when seen in an historical perspective, related expressions of the turbulent German soul, so the way that these artists of the DDR combine references to the two schools or, like Wolfgang Peuker, shift unselfconsciously between the two whenever the mood takes them seems perfectly logical, natural and reasonable.

Particularly impressive are the fluttery historical fantasies of Bernhard Heisig, the rather wan pictures of an artist's world by Rolf Händer, evoking (can it be, in the DDR?) the atmosphere of an Anita Brookner novel, Harold Metzkes's crisp and confident pictures of everyday life, and Wolfgang Mattheuer's quirky mythological/satirical compositions, accompanied in the case of "Jahrhundertschrift" by a brilliant dimensional translation which is the only sculpture in the show. But really, as we often say and seldom completely mean, it seems invidious to leave any one of the bakers' dozen out. When the West German Neo-Expressionists have blown themselves out or become too expensive for their own good, the East Germans could very well be ready to take their place in the art markets of the world.



Peak performance: Kurt Masur

Warmth with wisdom

OPERA

Fidelio
Festival Hall

Comparison between Saturday night's performance and last week's *Leonore* seems less to the point than praise and gladness that the two available states of Beethoven's opera have been so appropriately, and therefore differently, presented.

Where Roger Norrington was keen and athletic with the younger Beethoven, Kurt Masur here was generous, wise and laconic with the older composer. This was a performance that was tough and forceful without ever advertising itself as such, a performance of inner steel.

But it was a performance, too, of great warmth, living up to Beethoven's elevation without sentimentality: the cellos and violas gave richness and breadth to a firm vision of the introduction to the First Act quartet, and the quintet before the final chorus was held in its moment of stillness, a stillness all the more plausible for being hard won, and effectively preparing for a burst of sheer choral and orchestral incandescence to fling the performance to its end. The LPO horns had obviously got over whatever Norrington had done to them last week; indeed the whole orchestra, and the London Philharmonic Choir, were on peak form.

The cast was a little more variable than the splendid one that had been assembled for *Leonore*, but again, it was their suitability that counted for most. Last week Philip Langridge had produced a powerful vindication of the first version of Florestan's aria, whose close in F minor regret rather than in ecstasy had fitted his anxious and finely detailed interpretation. Here Klaus König, eschewing a score, was a much more robust and orthodox sort of a suffering hero, but that again was right in the context, even if one might have wished him a little less stiff.

The *Leonore* this time was Eva-Maria Bundschuh, who at first had some trouble with her lowest register, but soon was wielding her whole voice in warm, persuasive flames.

There was a very likeable Rocco from Curt Appelgren, and a

Jaquino of charm from Ian Caley, though both his Marzelline, Elizabeth Gale, and the Pizarro of Nicholas Folwell, found their fine musicality muted in this hall, which is not kind to singers placed behind the orchestra. David Wilson-Johnson, the only soloist surviving from last week, enjoyed his opportunities for a lyrical goodness as the Minister.

Paul Griffiths

State-of-the-heart performer

COUNTRY

Nanci Griffith
London Palladium

The so-called new country music, like *nouvelle cuisine*, is minimalist fare, with more taste than quantity. In her 90-minute concert at the Palladium on Sunday, one of its most vaunted practitioners, playing the second date of a two-week British tour, demonstrated that it can also satiate the appetite.

With her four-piece band, the Blue Moon Orchestra — the name owes nothing to Cole Porter and everything to the title of one of her early albums — she sang her way, mostly soaringly and at times roaringly, through the emotional

topography of her home state, Texas.

The landscape, like the backing, is pared down rather than wide open — even the journeys of her in-song characters seem far less federal affairs than the usual trajectories of the country format. In terms of narrative compression, this is state-of-the-heart music from the heart of the state, and it transposes without difficulty to the urban ear.

Last night's audience confirmed her growing reputation for an appeal beyond the conventional horizons: among the beer bellies and south London stonions and the T-shirted whorls of other people's 1988 tours were the more muted emblems of country appreciation — the Marks & Spencer checks, and art student garb that suggested a willingness to engage with the thoughtful, even existential side of Griffith's repertoire.

She cites Loretta Lynn as her heroine, but in her phrasing, her deft yet head-on treatment of the wordy stuff, and in her use of open tunings on a guitar that is far more than a chordal prop, she is every bit as reminiscent of Joni Mitchell.

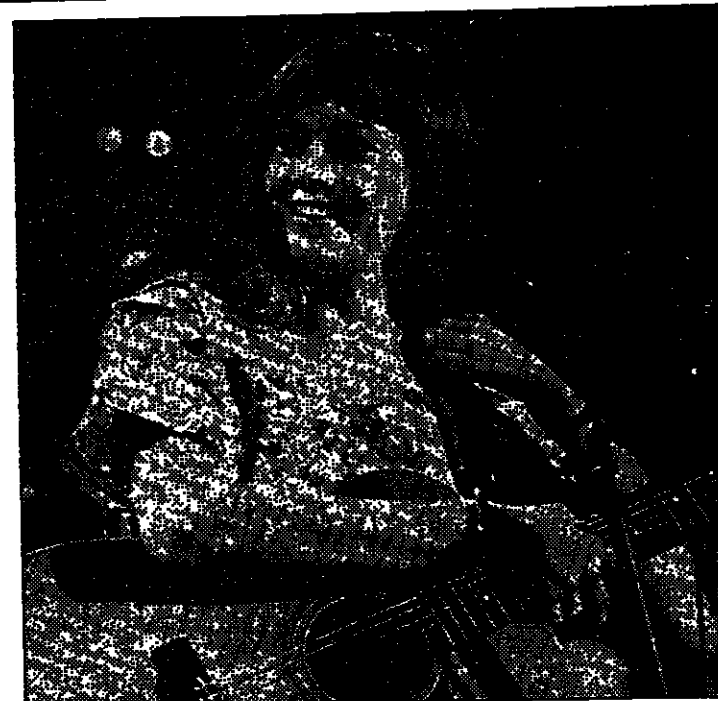
The only trouble is that when she speaks, as she does for many a polished interlude, she sounds like Minnie Mouse. Last night she appeared in white ankle socks and a simple black dress with a single red-rose brooch, apparently an underpinning for the valediction running through the numbers.

At the top of her commanding register, in her own "Outbound Plane" and the veteran Texan songwriter Harlan Howard's "Never Mind", her voice had magnificent command, while she used her caught-in-the-throat rasp with a telling sparseness.

Her most affecting singing was in the performance of "From a Distance", a haunting melody written by her close friend Julie Gold; but she was also blissfully funny, not least in her down-home account of her childhood pal Mary Margaret, who wanted to grow up to be a poet in New York and marry Leonard Cohen: "I was at a music seminar in New York recently and I was sitting next to Leonard Cohen and I didn't know how to break it to him."

She got just the spare but solid support she needed from Byrd Burton on lead guitar, Denny Bixby on bass, James Hooker on a keyboard full of autumn leaf cadences, and drummer Fran Breen, who could probably bang nails into an Austin shack with faultless rhythm.

Alan Franks



Soaring and roaring: Nanci Griffith, appealing to the urban ear too

CONCERTS

RPO/Leinsdorf
Festival Hall

In Erich Leinsdorf's long and sometimes tempestuous career, England has probably seen rather less of him than the rest of Europe and, in particular, the States, his adopted country, so the first of his pair of concerts with the Royal Philharmonic was awaited both eagerly and with curiosity.

He has a reputation for counterbalancing his somewhat volatile temperament with conducting of almost claustrophobic tightness of

control. In Dvořák's "New World" symphony, his decision to emphasize the work's construction rather than its decoration made this true up to a point. There was little opportunity for orchestral narcissism: the individual tint of a solo entry and the shading of orchestral textures were firmly subordinated to an approach which uncovered the work's changing strata.

But the precision of the draughtsman was tempered by a deep awareness of the music breathing: the slow movement was given time and space enough for phrasing to be broad and generous.

Within the Leinsdorf scheme of things, there is comparatively little place for solo glory. But the

balance was redressed in Emma Johnson's central performance of the Mozart Clarinet Concerto. The Mozart of this 22-year-old one-time Young Musician of the Year may be as yet interpretatively lightweight, but it is rich in the liveliest of musical observation.

Hilary Finch

COE/Schneider
Queen Elizabeth Hall

For the second, rather less adventurous concert of its current London visit, the Chamber Orchestra of Europe paid 80th-birthday homage to Alexander

Schneider, the conductor and violinist who has been a doyen of the chamber music world since joining the great Budapest Quartet in 1932. On Saturday he conducted a programme which purred happily through eight items, from Mozart to Johann Strauss.

It featured three wind soloists from the COE ranks. Jonathan Williams stabbed a little inaccurately at Mozart's tiny, and not very inspired, Rondo for horn and orchestra, K371, but Douglas Boyd gave a perky, beautifully embellished account of Marcello's Oboe Concerto in D minor. The bassoonist Matthew Wilkie might with advantage have borrowed some of Boyd's tangy articulation;

his Vivaldi was sometimes too

smooth and mellow. Schneider himself revealed three distinct sides to his musical personality. Mozart's Symphony No 25 (the "little" G minor) was ducted sturdily driven, but he found a lighter touch for Wolf's Italian Serenade, and impressed most in two Strauss waltzes.

Finally, an unexpected homage. The COE's principal trombone, Simon Wills, conducted his own, dazzling arrangement of "Happy Birthday": an ingenious two-minute montage of sly allusions to the composers who have loomed largest in Maestro Schneider's distinguished career.

Richard Morrison

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE

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Evening Standard

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Conductor Stephen Barlow
Original production Jonathan Miller
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POEMS
for
Great Ormond
Street

UNDER HIGH WOOD
Ted Hughes

Going up for the assault that morning
They passed the enclosure of prisoners.
"A big German stood at the wire," he said,
"A big German, and he caught my eye.
And he cursed me. I felt his eye curse me."
Halfway up the field, the bullet
Hit him in the groin. He rolled
into a shell-hole. The sun rose and burned.
A sniper clipped his forehead. He wormed
Deeper down. Bullet after bullet
Dug at the crater rim, searching for him.
Another clipped him. Then the sniper stopped.
All that day he lay. He went walks
Along the Heights Road, from Pocket to Midgley,
Down to Mytholmroyd (past Ewood
Of his ancestors, past the high-perched factory
Of his future life). Up the canal bank.
Up Redacre, along and down into Hebden,
Then up into Cransworth Dene, to their old campground

This poem appears in *First and Always*, a collection of new work given by poets in aid of the Great Ormond Street Hospital *Wishing Well* appeal. Compiled by Lawrence Saul, it is published in paperback by Faber and Faber on October 10 at £5.95. All proceeds will go to the appeal. *Tomorrow: "Babes"* by D.J. Enright

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MILAN FASHION by Liz Smith

Promise of an Indian summer

Spicy silks, saris and sarongs in tropical colours with a sexy Italian touch are the latest fashion flavour

The clink of tiny bead fringing and embroidery, and the rustle of chiffon and organza are the sounds heard at every show. A skirt is softened into a wrapped sarong, trousers are draped and tapered like dhotis, silk is tugged into a succession of sari tops. These recurring images are softening the traditional hard-edged sexiness of Italian fashions on parade this week and, together with the transitional balmy weather in Milan, have the fashion world basking in the promise of an Indian summer.

From the restrained Giorgio Armani through to the more constructive style of Gianfranco Ferré, who parades his collection today, Milanese designers seem keen to show that their sassy tailored style can be married to the gentler mood in fashion which will be seen again in London at the end of the week and in Paris later this month.

Indian sari embroideries, batik prints, clear tropical shades of mango and pomegranate as well as subtle, spicy colours reappear in each collection. Skirts depend for fit more on wrapping and knotting cloth than shaping, cutting and seaming it. These gauzy garments are given solid fashion presence, however, with the neat little jackets worn on top. Buttoned-up Nehru tunics, little waistcoats worn under jackets instead of a blouse, tiny cropped boleros or military blouses and shaped skinny blazers provide the necessary substance that the new look needs before such ethnic style can become fashion reality on the streets.

The Milanese have even dug back to their own ethnic roots. Dolce & Gabbana and a newcomer, Zuccoli (at Harvey Nichols), turn the all black uniforms of loose skirt and tight top of the Sicilian



maxima into high fashion.

Max Mara, known for its easy classics which are the backbone of many a working woman's wardrobe, has introduced a sarong skirt and soft wide coolie trousers to its tailored lines for summer in glowing mango and papaya washed silk.

Milan fashion begins and ends with the maestro, Armani. His Emporio show always provides the overture to his main collection. Bobble-fringed jackets, soft-topped trousers and belted mid-calf skirts of his new silhouette, along with the patched and braided denims of his Peruvian ethnic look, will arrive in

London in the new Emporio shop on Brompton Road in February. The opening marks a major thrust into the UK by Armani, who plans a further nine shops across the country by 1992.

Romeo Gigli, one of the newest members of the Camera della Moda, has embellished his pre-Raphaelite style with drifts of shaded chiffon veiling, Lycra and cotton stretchy tubes, and loosely folded sarong skirts. The prettiest Indian silks banded in beaded embroidery seem to fall naturally into his signature cross-over tops. Gigli, who also designs the Callaghan line to be shown on Thursday, is the leader of that limp school of fashion thinking where nothing must ever appear too structured, yet every outfit appears to be twisted, hobbled and tugged into a self-conscious effect that does not exactly spell ease and comfort. His favourite colour palette of soft, spice shades is a recipe picked up throughout the Milan shows this season.

Versace has said he is returning to simplicity. Certainly his show was an exercise in mixing simple separates. Vivid suede and leather motorcycle blouses (always a Versace speciality) and supple, tapered suede trousers, long loose cardigans in singing colours nonchalantly buttoned over tiny leather skirts with their waistbands rolled down all added up to a more relaxed mood. Even for evening, Versace created little vests in silk and this master of flamboyance sent out evening dresses that were skinny tubes



EMPORIO ARMANI (top left): Softly shaped jacket in multicolour check wool, olive, silk satin wide trousers, celery wool shirt, knitted mitts, round-framed sunglasses. MOSCHINO (above): Psychedelic-print jacket, glass-bead fringed black leather bustier and skirt. Photographs by JOHN ROGERS

of silk with just a tiny bustier top encrusted with tropical flower embroidery. Keith Varty and Alan Cleaver, the British duo behind the Byblos label, go west and follow an exuberant South of the Border theme. Striped blazers are worn with sarongs in hibiscus prints and bobble fringed dirndls with cropped jackets. The Byblos look will be diffused still further with the launch next spring of the first Byblos fragrance, the opening of 20 boutiques in Japan and a showcase on Milan's elegant shopping street, the Via della Spiga.

Franco Moschino is known for his blatant spoofs of other designers' styles and logos. Vivienne Westwood, Lacroix and Chanel have all been victims of his caricatures. Jackets with lapels slipped down around the waist, pockets spilling jewellery, and pop-art T-shirts are the sartorial jokes Moschino cracks for spring. He explores the psychedelic prints and flared loons of the hippy era. Here Emilio Pucci is clearly his target. Krizia, by the designer Mariuccia Mandelli, today launches a new slim silhouette with a longer skirt. Krizia

knitwear is distinguished by its animal designs. This year it is the black panther, shown in black on black with just its fangs and eyes agleam. Harrods and Harvey Nichols in London both do brisk business, as does the Krizia shop in Sloane Street. Ferré constructs clothes that are the antithesis of the limp look. In his show today he will parade a collection that blends his slender suits and cape jackets in crisp navy, white and red with just enough exotic flower prints and tropical colour to share in fashion's Indian summer.



KRIZIA (top left): Rust crêpe jacket, scarf-collared blouse, circle-flocked trousers. GIANNI VERSACE (top right): Navy leather bomber jacket, taupe wool waistcoat, white cotton shirt, taupe collar and cuffs. BYBLOS (above): Black linen jacket, ecru waistcoat, fringed and embroidered cotton dirndl skirt

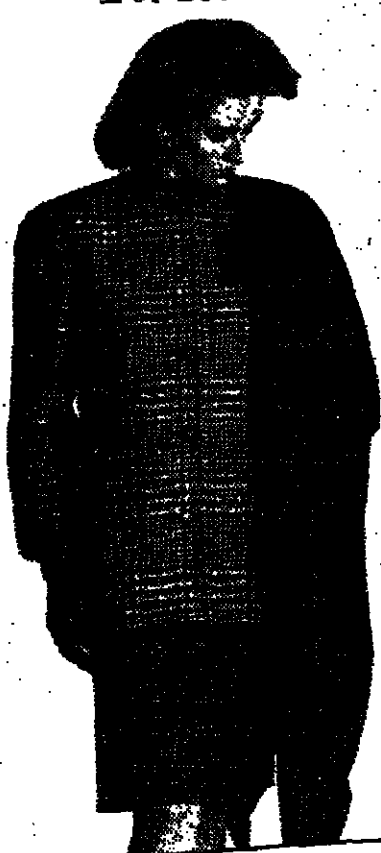
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PEOPLE



Vivienne Westwood: "We are materialistic and barbaric"

Civilized anarchy

The improbable star of the Milan fashion shows is Vivienne Westwood. Last night's parade of her new collection, which will be staged again in London next Monday, drew an audience that included Giorgio Armani and Franco Moschino, eager to see what London's legendary fashion anarchist had got up to now. With the solid backing of Alberto Biani and his New York Industries Company, Westwood's latest armoured sweatshirts, saris and off-beat tailoring have been produced to a high finish in Vicenza.

The designer took the opportunity to carry on her crusade to re-civilize the world. Civilized (a word borrowed from Matthew Arnold) is her new slogan. "We are

materialistic and barbaric," she says. Part of the Westwood collection is still to be made in the UK. Later this month she opens a West End shop at 6 Davy Street, to be run by her 24-year-old son, Ben. The designer - who says her formal fashion training lasted "two consecutive Fridays" at art school - made her debut in 1971 with her first shop, Let It Rock. She still has a shop on the same site in the World's End, Chelsea.

Anna Piaggi, the eccentrically dressed Italian fashion editor, believes Westwood's show to be the most exciting event of the week. "She is an intelligent designer," she says. "We are all waiting to see what she does."



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INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Review section on Saturday by a preview of the week ahead. Items should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

BOOKING KEY
★ Seats available
★ Returns only

(D) Access for disabled

FILMS

Also on national release
Advance booking possible

BETLEJUICE (15): Michael Keaton steals the scene as a ghost in a supernatural comedy. Tim Burton directs (92 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-935 8772).
Progs 1.40, 4.00, 6.30, 8.40.
Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636).
Progs 1.55, 4.15, 6.40, 8.50.
Cannon Oxford Street (01-306 0310).
Progs 1.30, 3.55, 6.15, 8.40.
Warner West End (01-439 0791).
Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.40.

BIG BUSINESS (PG): Farical comedy re-working the Comedy of Errors plot, with Ben Miller and Jaye Tomlin as two mismatched sets of identical twins who find themselves on opposite sides in a business venture. Directed by Jim Abrahams (88min).
Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5056).
Progs 1.35, 4.00, 6.30, 8.35.
Odeon Kensington (01-602 8644).
Progs 1.40, 4.00, 6.30, 8.40.
Odeon Swiss Cottage (01-722 5805).
Progs 2.10, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50.
Warner West End (01-439 0791).
Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.40.

BUSTER (15): Singer Phil Collins makes his cinema debut in a film surveying the life and loves of Buster Edwards of Great Train Robbery fame (102 min).
Odeon Leicester Square (01-630 6111).
Progs 12.40, 3.15, 6.00, 8.40.

COMING TO AMERICA (15): Eddie Murphy as a pampered toymaker prince who comes to America to select his own bride. A bawdy comic vehicle with a touch of sweetness, directed by John Landis (118 min).
Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636).
Progs 1.55, 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.
Plaza (01-200 0200).
Progs 2.00, 4.30, 7.00, 9.30.

DROWNING BY NUMBERS (18): Three generations of women, all called Giselle Colpitts, become involved with a carter who knows about the deaths of their husbands in deep water (118 min).
Gale (01-727 4043).
Progs 1.30, 3.45, 6.20, 8.45.

LUMIERE (01-836 0891).
Progs 1.15, 3.40, 6.10, 8.40.

FRANTIC (15): Roman Polanski's latest film - a conventional mystery drama with Harrison Ford (120 min).
Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636).
Progs 2.00, 6.30, 9.15.
Cannon Tottenham Court Road (01-636 6149).
Progs 2.25, 5.10, 8.00.
Screen on Baker Street (01-635 2772).
Progs 3.45, 6.30, 8.45.
Warner West End (01-439 0791).
Progs 12.50 (mat Sun), 3.25, 6.00, 8.35.

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 24

BLITTVIT

(c) Anything superfluous or annoying, American slang when asked to derive it, the word is said to mean 'ten pounds of outsize in a five-pound bag'; this is about as useful as a bliv.

SUBPAND

(a) A valance hung along a window, shelf, bed, etc., possibly from the French town of Valence, famous for its drapery, from sub- + pande the Old French variant of a skirt.

PHOTIC

(b) Having to do with the light, from the Greek phos, light; light; Nabokov: 'A small patch of countryside kept floating before my eyes like some phobic illusion.'

BALATRON

(b) A ballroom, clown, comical figure, from the Latin balatrum a jester, buffoon, joker: 'His fat body shook like a balatron.'

THE LAST TEMPTATION OF CHRIST (18): Martin Scorsese's long, controversial, stylistically jumbled version of Nikos Kazantzakis's novel (163 min).
Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636).
Progs 1.40, 5.15, 8.45.
Cannon Shaftesbury Avenue (01-836 8851).
Progs 12.50 (mat Sun), 4.00, 7.30.
Plaza (01-200 0200).
Progs 2.15, 5.30, 8.45.

A WORLD APART (PG): Barbara Hershey as a liberal journalist fighting apartheid Chris Menges directs (112 min).
Cannon West End (01-439 4805).
Progs 1.00, 3.30, 6.10, 8.50.

THEATRE LONDON

BLOOD BROTHERS: Willy Russell's sentimental musical: separated twins discovered by the English class system; Kulu Dee as their mother.
Albany Theatre, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (01-836 1115).
Tues: Leicester Square. Mon-Sat 7.45-10pm, mat Thurs 5-8pm, and Sat 4-7pm. £5.50-£15.50.

BUDGIE: See caption.
Cambridge Theatre, Earlham St, WC2 (01-379 5259).
Tues: Covent Garden. Preview from tonight, 7.45-10pm, opens 7.30-10pm, then Mon-Sat 7.45pm, Wed and Sat 3pm. Previews 2.15-6.15, from Oct 18, £5-22.00 except Wed mat, £4-21.00.

NATIVE AMERICAN: Manning Redwood in new Constantine Gordon play exploring the poverty of the American Dream out there on the prairies.
Lyric Studio Theatre, City St, W6 (01-741 2311).
Tues: Hammermith. Preview tonight, 8-10.30pm, opens tomorrow, 7.30-10pm, then Mon-Sat 8-10.30pm, mat Sat 4.30pm, 55.

RUSSELL OF THE TIMES: Three performers of James Hayes's celebrated one-man show about the first war correspondent.
National Theatre (Cottesloe), South Bank, SE1 (01-225 2252).
Tues: Waterloo. Tonight and tomorrow, 7.30-9pm, mat tomorrow, 2.30pm, 15.

RUTHERFORD AND SON: Gripping production of long lost gem of a play (1912): family struggle, with Ewan Hooper ruling the Yorkshire roost.
New End Theatre, New End, N63 (01-794 0022).
Tues: Hampstead. Tues-Sun 7.30-9.30pm, Tues, Wed, Thurs and Sun 5.50, Fri and Sat 5.50.

THE SECRET RAPTURE: New David Hare play in which Penelope Wilton and Bill Baker are two sisters adapting to their father's death.
National Theatre (Lyttelton), South Bank, SE1 (01-225 2252).
Tues: Waterloo. Opens tonight 7pm, then in repertoire. Previews £5.50-£12, then £5-20.

FRANTIC (15): Roman Polanski's latest film - a conventional mystery drama with Harrison Ford (120 min).
Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636).
Progs 2.00, 6.30, 9.15.
Cannon Tottenham Court Road (01-636 6149).
Progs 2.25, 5.10, 8.00.
Screen on Baker Street (01-635 2772).
Progs 3.45, 6.30, 8.45.
Warner West End (01-439 0791).
Progs 12.50 (mat Sun), 3.25, 6.00, 8.35.



Adam Faith (above) recreates his famous role of the likeable cockney spiv in a musical version of the early 1970s television hit, *Budgie*, at the Cambridge Theatre (see listing). It is his first appearance in a stage musical. With a book by Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall, creators of the television series, music by Mervyn Shuman and lyrics by Don Black, who is also the co-producer, *Budgie* costars Anita Dobson in her first important part since relinquishing *Angie* in *EastEnders*.



Tormented heroine: Rita Cullis as Katya with Glyndebourne's Touring Opera directed by Stephen Lawless

Glyndebourne on the road

Glyndebourne Touring Opera are back on the road, bringing opera to these parts of England which the summer champagne may not always reach. The productions of the summer are directed for the tour by young producers and strongly cast from a body of young professionals, many of whom may have already understudied or taken minor roles during the main season. This is the company's 20th anniversary season, and it starts on home ground today for a two-week Saxon season, with Stephen Lawless directing *Nikolaus Lenkau's* striking new production of *Katya Kabanova* (7.30pm). Rita Cullis will take the part of Jussak's tormented heroine and Stan Edwards conducts the London Sinfonietta Opera

Orchestra. Tomorrow (7pm) it is the turn of Peter Hall's *Le Traviata*, now directed by Christopher Newell. The production has become more powerful as it has evolved: now Fiorella Pediconi and Thibe Raffalli lead the cast. *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* completes this autumn repertoire, opening on Saturday (7pm) with Rose Mammion and Martyn Hill leading a cast conducted by Wojciech Michniewski, making his British debut. Glyndebourne, Levens, East Sussex (0273 541111). Further Saxon performances of *Katya Kabanova*, 6, 11 and 14, of *Traviata* on October 7, 10 and 13 and of *Die Entführung* on 12 and 15. Then on tour to Oxford, Southampton, Plymouth, Manchester and Norwich.

LONG RUNNERS: ★ And Then There Were None: Strand Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ Beyond Reasonable Doubt: Queen's Theatre (01-734 1166). ★ Caste: New London Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ Follies: Shaftesbury Theatre (01-379 5359). ★ 42nd Street: Drury Lane Theatre (01-336 8108). ★ Les Liaisons Dangereuses: Palace Theatre (01-834 0909). ★ The Misanthrope: St Martin's Theatre (01-336 1443). ★ The Phantom of the Opera: Her Majesty's Theatre (01-839 2244). ★ Run For Your Wife: Criterion Theatre (01-530 3216). ★ Seafront Express: Apollo Victoria (01-828 8665).

OUT OF TOWN
GLASGOW: ★ Richard II: Claran Hinds plays the Crookback, with audiences as well as actors on stage while rebuilding proceeds from house.
Citizen's Theatre, Gorbals (01-429 5501).
Mon-Fri 7.30pm, £3.

RICHMOND: ★ Ring Around The Moon: Michael Siberry, Goope Withers, José Ferrer, Michael Denison bound for the West End in Anouilh's bittersweet comedy of love and money.
Richmond Theatre, The Green (01-940 0088).
Mon-Fri 7.45pm, Sat 5pm and 8.15pm, Wed mat 2.30pm, Mon-Thurs and Sat 2.45-5.30pm, Mon-Thurs and Sat 2.45-5.30pm, £5-20.

CONCERTS
★ PLUS LUNCH: In the 'Beethoven Plus' lunchtime series the London Concerts perform the Beethoven Trio Op 8 No 3, Haydn's Trio Hob XV/8 and Beethoven's Trio Op 1 No 3.
Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-379 4444).
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Mon-Fri 1.10-2.10pm, £2.50.

ROCK

★ **EARTH, WIND & FIRE**: Led by Maurice White, this is a reformed, streamlined version of the Seventies' soul sensation which got bogged down in metaphysics, pyramid power and onstage levitating stunts.
Wembley Arena, Wembley, Middx (01-802 1234) 7.30pm, £12.50-£15, for two nights.

★ **STEVE WINWOOD**: *Roll With It* has made him a superstar in America, but his show is slow and predictable.
Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212) 8.10-10.10, also tomorrow and Thursday.

★ **JOAN ARMSTRONG**: Her new coffee grinder of English pop on a tour which marks the 30th anniversary of his first hit, 'Move It', a chart entry on September 12 1958.

★ **CLIFF RICHARDS**: The babyish grandfather of English pop on a tour which marks the 30th anniversary of his first hit, 'Move It', a chart entry on September 12 1958.

TOP 10 UK SINGLES

- (1) Desire U2, Island
- (2) He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother The Hollies, EMI
- (3) One Moment in Time Whitney Houston, A&M
- (4) Tears in Heaven Eric Clapton, Polygram
- (5) A Groovy Kind of Love Womack & Womack, Polygram
- (6) Nothing Can Divide Us Phil Collins, Virgin
- (7) She Wants to Dance with Me Rick Astley, RCA
- (8) Love's a Mystery Bill Withers, CBS
- (9) Domino Dancing Pat Shop Boys, Parlophone
- (10) Big Fun Inner City, 10 Records

TOP 10 UK ALBUMS

- (1) New Jersey Bon Jovi, Vertigo
- (2) Starting at the Sun Level 42, Polygram
- (3) Repetitions Jean Michel Jarre, Polygram
- (4) Tears in Heaven Eric Clapton, Polygram
- (5) A Groovy Kind of Love Womack & Womack, Polygram
- (6) Nothing Can Divide Us Phil Collins, Virgin
- (7) She Wants to Dance with Me Rick Astley, RCA
- (8) Love's a Mystery Bill Withers, CBS
- (9) Domino Dancing Pat Shop Boys, Parlophone
- (10) Big Fun Inner City, 10 Records

Compiled by Gallup for Music Week/BBG/EP

Hammermith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 (01-748 4087).
7.30pm, £5.50-£13.50, for five nights.

JAZZ

★ **WARREN VACHE**: The American swing cornetist sits in on two sessions, with the Dave Sheppard Trio followed by the cheery Pizza Express All-Stars.
Soho Jazz Festival, Pizza Express, 10 Dean Street, London W1 (01-439 8722).
6.15pm to 8.45pm & 9.30pm to 1am, ring for prices.

★ **TREVOR WATTS/LOL COXHILL**: Two duets on the fringes of the avant-garde, saxophonist Watts appearing with drummer Liam Genockey, soprano specialist Coxhill with bassist Dave Green.
Parsons Room, South Bank, London SE1 (01-428 3191) 8pm, 24.

★ **BETTY CARTER**: Second week from the American singer, backed by another superb young trio.
Rexite Social Club, 47 Fifth Street, London W1 (01-439 0747) 9.30pm, 210 (members 22).

DANCE

★ **GISELLE**: Peter Dinklage's dramatic production for Scottish Ballet.
Birmingham Civic Theatre, (0255 486555) 7.30-9.45pm. £4-25.50.

★ **SWAN LAKE**: A new production by Patricia Grant for London City Ballet.
Gordon Craig Theatre, Stevenage, (0438 354568), 7.30pm, £4.50-£10.

GALLERIES

33 MASTERPIECES: Works by Rembrandt, Vermeer etc, on loan from the Imperial War Museum which is being refitted.
The Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond St, London W1 (01-625 5116).
Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, free, until Oct 28.

DHURVA MISTRY: Stylistically eclectic sculpture and drawings.
Colt's Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond St, Glasgow (041 552 4402).
Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 12-4pm, free, until Oct 28.

JOHN CRAXTON: Recent neo-Romantic paintings.
Christopher Hall Gallery, 17 Motcomb St, London SW1 (01-235 0500).
Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm, free, until Nov 5.

WALKS

RHS OF COURT - ENGLAND'S LEGAL HERITAGE: meet Chancery Lane tube, 11am, £3.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Jane Rackham
and Tony Patrick

BBC1

- 6.50** *Castles*. Kennedy in Kennedy the Great (by). 6.55 *Weather*.
- 7.00** *Breakfast Time with Kirsty Wark*, and John Stapleton and the Labour Party Conference in Blackpool. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 7.55 and 8.25 regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27.
- 8.00** News and weather followed by *Misture World*. Peter France examines the host of wildlife to be found on a rubbish tip (Castles) (19.15 *Wild Flower*. Michael Jordan takes a new look at some familiar wild flowers - Wild Daffodils (Castles) (19.15).
- 9.25** *Labour Party Conference*: Live coverage of the third day of the Labour Party Conference in Blackpool with commentators Sir Robin Day, David Dimbleby and Vivian White. Includes News and weather at 10.00.
- 10.25** *Children's BBC* introduced by Andy Crane begins with *Play School* presented by Carol Chell and Lloyd Johnston (10.50). *Jimbo* and the Jet Set (10.55). *Five to Eleven* (11.00).
- 11.00** News and weather, followed by *Labour Party Conference*. Includes News and weather at 12.00.
- 12.30** *Favourite Wakes*. Bill Oddie demonstrates the need for patience when he goes bird watching on Fair Isle (12.45). *Regional news and weather*.
- 1.00** *One O'Clock News* with Martin Lewis. *Weather*.
- 1.30** *Neighbours*. Gail gets a shock as Maggie discovers diamonds aren't necessarily a girl's best friend.
- 1.50** *Les Girls* (1957). Gene Kelly, Kay Kendall and Mitzzy Kay star in a musical, told in flashback, about an American hooper in Paris who falls in love with each of the three girls in his troupe. With a Cole Porter score. Directed by George Cukor.

BBC2

- 6.55** *Open University: Asian Rickets*. Ends 7.20. **8.00** *Coastal*.
- 9.30** *Daytime on Two*.
- 1.25** *King Rollo* (1.30). *Animal Fair* (1.40).
- 2.00** News and weather, followed by *You and Me* (2.15).
- 2.15** *Labour Party Conference*. Includes the address by Neil Kinnock MP, leader of the Opposition. Includes News and weather at 3.00 and 3.50.
- 5.15** *Disraeli Lived Here*. From Disraeli's home in Buckingham Palace, Maurice Eccles charts the rise to fame of Queen Victoria's favourite Prime Minister (3.50).
- 5.30** *Gardeners' World* from Wimborne Botanic Garden, Dorset.
- 6.00** *Film: Seventh Cavalry* (1956). Western adventure about a cavalry officer who volunteers to recover Custer's body from Little Big Horn when he is accused of cowardice. Starring Randolph Scott and Barbara Hale. Directed by Joseph H. Lewis.
- 7.15** *The Messengers* (by).

ITV/LONDON

- 6.00** TV-am begins with News followed by *The Morning Programme* introduced by Richard Kaye, 7.00 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris.
- 9.00** *After Nine* with Jayne Irving includes a look at hair stylist John Frieda's portfolio.
- 9.25** *News*. Travel and general knowledge presented by Richard Madeley, 9.55 *Thames News* and weather.
- 10.00** *The Time ... The Place*. Mike Scott chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject.
- 10.40** *This Morning* features a discussion on hand-knitting versus machine-knitting; and a parents' guide to teaching young children to swim. Includes News headlines at 10.55 and *Thames News* and national weather at 11.55.
- 12.10** *Rainbow*.
- 12.30** *The Sullivan*. Drama serial about an Australian family during the 1940s.
- 1.00** *News at One*. 1.20 *Thames News* and weather.
- 1.30** *Film: The Heat* (1949). Tear-jerker starring Richard Todd as a soldier who arrives at a Burmese war hospital unaware he hasn't long to live. With Ronald Reagan as the warlord who tries to make his last days as happy as possible. Directed by Vincent Sherman.
- 3.25** *Thames News* and weather.
- 3.50** *The Young Doctors*. Medical drama set in a large Australian city hospital.
- 4.00** *Children's ITV* starting with *Tickle on the Tum*. Village tales for young children. 4.10 *Talk* with Richard Kaye. 4.20 *Cartoon* series. 4.30 *The Scooby Show*. 4.45 *Costume*. Animation about a vegetarian vampire duck.
- 4.50** *Blackboard*. Fast-moving game for teenagers.
- 5.45** *News (Oracle)*.
- 6.00** *Thames News* and weather, followed by *Crimestoppers*.
- 6.25** *Help on Housing Action Trusts*.

CHANNEL 4

- 9.30** *Schools*.
- 12.30** *Business Day*.
- 1.00** *Touring the Wiltshire*. *Business (Oracle)* (1.10).
- 1.30** *Catering with Care*. Personal hygiene in food preparation (Oracle) (1.40).
- 2.00** *Generations*. Gloria Humphord talks about her early years in rural Northern Ireland (1.40).
- 2.30** *Confession Report*. Live coverage from Blackpool of Neil Kinnock's speech to the Labour Party Conference.
- 3.30** *World of Animation*.
- 3.45** *Aldi: A Priest's Testament*. Documentary about an Irish-born Catholic priest who ministers to AIDS victims in New York.
- 4.30** *Fifteen to One*. General knowledge quiz game.
- 5.00** *American Football* includes the New York Giants versus the Washington Redskins.
- 6.00** *The Cosby Show*. American domestic comedy series.
- 6.30** *Space on Earth*. A look at conservation as we try to find alternative ways for old buildings (Oracle) (1.10).
- 7.00** *Channel 4 News* followed by weather.
- 8.00** *The Stars*. Heather Couper interviews the winners of "superstars 1987", the first exploding star to be visible for 400 years (Oracle).
- 8.30** *4 Wheel It's Worth* investigates the link between a bogus miracle diet, a multi-million pornography empire and a well-known newspaper publisher.
- 9.00** *What is Truth?* Second of Richard Williams's three-part inquiry examines the solidity of historical and social facts (Oracle).
- 10.00** *St Elmo's*. Radio comedy set in a run-down Boston hospital.
- 10.55** *News (Oracle)*.
- 11.00** *The New Statesman*. Satirical comedy series starring Rik Mayall as a newly-elected Tory MP, Alan B. Staird (1.10).
- 11.30** *American Football* (1.10).
- 12.30** *Baseball*. David Jensen previews the coming play-offs. *Beats of the Heart* looks at salsa, the Latin music of New York and Puerto Rico. Featuring Celia Cruz and Ruben Blades (1.10). Ends at 2.30 am.

War and its human cost



Valodya Penchuk, a conscript, is one of those who will remain in Afghanistan until the final Russian withdrawal, having seen his best friend and countless others killed (ITV, 10.30pm)

One of the likely by-products of *glasnost* is that programmes like tonight's *First Tuesday* (10.30pm) will become more common and less remarkable. Meanwhile it is still striking to watch a Soviet soldier claiming that his country's invasion of Afghanistan was "a crude political mistake". Peter Kosminsky, who directed the film, spent 18 months negotiating with the Soviet authorities for permission to film the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan and talk to them and their relatives. His patience was rewarded. The talk was frank and free and none of it was censored. The possible clue to this openness is a reference to Leonid Brezhnev (remember him?). Afghanistan, it is hinted, was his war and just as Stalin, once safely dead, was publicly indicted for his crimes, so the current Soviet regime can afford to rewrite the history of the Brezh-

TELEVISION CHOICE

nev era. But this is not a film about politics. Rather it is about the business of war and its effects both on the combatants and those who wait back home. Valodya Penchuk arrived in Afghanistan as a young conscript, keen to join the battle. He says he did not think about death: "I didn't realize that either I or my friends could be killed. It seemed to me that you just killed other people but you remained unharmed." Then he saw his best friend die. Penchuk's mother is close to tears as she describes her worry at the thought of losing him and how he was changed by the grief he has seen. The father of a dead soldier says bitterly: "Nobody needed the war in Afghanistan. It is a useless war. Let's get our kids out as soon as possible."

Are pesticides in food a danger to health? Brass Tacks (BBC1, 8.30pm) reports on growing criticism of the Ministry of Agriculture's system of testing. The disquiet is being voiced by scientists, supermarkets and ordinary consumers who find the ministry's responses to their worries complacent and inadequate. The programme reveals that because of shortage of staff there is virtually no check on imported fruit and vegetables coming through the port of Dover. The ministry's line is "innocent until proved guilty" and insists that the public is not at risk. But research in the United States and Sweden has suggested a link between pesticides in food and cancer. Professor Colin Berry, chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, is in the studio to confront the critics.

Peter Waymark

Stardust and treacle

RADIO CHOICE

David Jacobs's four-part biography of the songwriter-singer Hoagy Carmichael, *The Old Music Master* (Radio 2, 9.00pm) launches itself on a tide of fulsome quotes that makes one fear for the rest of the series. Out they come: "Most charming and engaging person ... he loved to live ... as a musician, jazz was a giant." After such push, it is almost intellectually elevating to hear someone say of Carmichael: "He enjoyed spending his money." Once the treacle has run out, *The Old Music Master* settles down very nicely into a well-researched (by Ken Evans) account of the life and music of a man whose appeal lies mainly in the accessibility of his songs, although the real secret of his success (the series has not yet got around to mentioning it) is that there is



Hoagy Carmichael: he liked to spend money (£2,900pm)

nothing abstract about his songs; they painted pictures. Even "The Nearness of You" and "Stardust" had a touch of tangibility about them. The only ambiguity in the series so far arises from the unanswerable question: did Carmichael intend "Georgia" to be a hymn of praise to the American state, or to his sister? There is a generous amount of the kind of small detail in *The Old Music Master* that popu-

lar musicologists will appreciate. A good example is the revelation that, in the 1925 recording of his "Washboard Blues", Carmichael has a 20-second piano solo that has nothing to do with the rest of the piece. It was put there merely as padding because the recording was 20 seconds short. Years later, the catchy little tune was detached from "Washboard Blues" to become a hit as "Lazybones". Mercifully, the overall quality of Richard Baker's interview with Lady Barbirolli in *Comparing Notes* (Radio 4, 3.32pm) is markedly better than the occasional, strange questions such as "Do you remember your wedding reception?" and "Do you remember recording the Brandenburg No 1?" Thanks to Baker, we now all know that Lady Barbirolli once wrote a book called *990 Difficult Passages from the Symphonies* for Oboe and Cor Anglais.

Peter Davalle

VARIATIONS

- BBC1** Wales 6.30pm-7.00. News of Wales. Weather. 7.00 *Open University: Asian Rickets*. Ends 7.20. 7.20 *Coastal*. 7.30 *Daytime on Two*. 7.40 *King Rollo* (1.30). 7.50 *Animal Fair* (1.40). 8.00 News and weather, followed by *You and Me* (2.15). 2.15 *Labour Party Conference*. Includes the address by Neil Kinnock MP, leader of the Opposition. Includes News and weather at 3.00 and 3.50. 5.15 *Disraeli Lived Here*. From Disraeli's home in Buckingham Palace, Maurice Eccles charts the rise to fame of Queen Victoria's favourite Prime Minister (3.50). 5.30 *Gardeners' World* from Wimborne Botanic Garden, Dorset. 6.00 *Film: Seventh Cavalry* (1956). Western adventure about a cavalry officer who volunteers to recover Custer's body from Little Big Horn when he is accused of cowardice. Starring Randolph Scott and Barbara Hale. Directed by Joseph H. Lewis. 7.15 *The Messengers* (by).
- BBC2** Wales 6.30pm-7.00. News of Wales. Weather. 7.00 *Open University: Asian Rickets*. Ends 7.20. 7.20 *Coastal*. 7.30 *Daytime on Two*. 7.40 *King Rollo* (1.30). 7.50 *Animal Fair* (1.40). 8.00 News and weather, followed by *You and Me* (2.15). 2.15 *Labour Party Conference*. Includes the address by Neil Kinnock MP, leader of the Opposition. Includes News and weather at 3.00 and 3.50. 5.15 *Disraeli Lived Here*. From Disraeli's home in Buckingham Palace, Maurice Eccles charts the rise to fame of Queen Victoria's favourite Prime Minister (3.50). 5.30 *Gardeners' World* from Wimborne Botanic Garden, Dorset. 6.00 *Film: Seventh Cavalry* (1956). Western adventure about a cavalry officer who volunteers to recover Custer's body from Little Big Horn when he is accused of cowardice. Starring Randolph Scott and Barbara Hale. Directed by Joseph H. Lewis. 7.15 *The Messengers* (by).

HIV WEST

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SCOTTISH

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TYNE TEES

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S4C

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ULSTER

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YORKSHIRE

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24 HOURS DATA WEEK

WVF stereo and MW (medium wave)

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 6.30pm, then at 10.30 and 12.30pm.

6.30 *Antenna*. John 7.00 *Simon Mayo*. 8.30 *Simon Mayo*. 9.30 *Simon Mayo*. 10.30 *Simon Mayo*. 11.30 *Simon Mayo*. 12.30 *Simon Mayo*. 1.30 *Simon Mayo*. 2.30 *Simon Mayo*. 3.30 *Simon Mayo*. 4.30 *Simon Mayo*. 5.30 *Simon Mayo*. 6.30 *Simon Mayo*. 7.30 *Simon Mayo*. 8.30 *Simon Mayo*. 9.30 *Simon Mayo*. 10.30 *Simon Mayo*. 11.30 *Simon Mayo*. 12.30 *Simon Mayo*. 1.30 *Simon Mayo*. 2.30 *Simon Mayo*. 3.30 *Simon Mayo*. 4.30 *Simon Mayo*. 5.30 *Simon Mayo*. 6.30 *Simon Mayo*. 7.30 *Simon Mayo*. 8.30 *Simon Mayo*. 9.30 *Simon Mayo*. 10.30 *Simon Mayo*. 11.30 *Simon Mayo*. 12.30 *Simon Mayo*. 1.30 *Simon Mayo*. 2.30 *Simon Mayo*. 3.30 *Simon Mayo*. 4.30 *Simon Mayo*. 5.30 *Simon Mayo*. 6.30 *Simon Mayo*. 7.30 *Simon Mayo*. 8.30 *Simon Mayo*. 9.30 *Simon Mayo*. 10.30 *Simon Mayo*. 11.30 *Simon Mayo*. 12.30 *Simon Mayo*. 1.30 *Simon Mayo*. 2.30 *Simon Mayo*. 3.30 *Simon Mayo*. 4.30 *Simon Mayo*. 5.30 *Simon Mayo*. 6.30 *Simon Mayo*. 7.30 *Simon Mayo*. 8.30 *Simon Mayo*. 9.30 *Simon Mayo*. 10.30 *Simon 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MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1455.8 (-20.7)	US dollar 1.6990 (+0.0070)
FT-SE 100 1802.6 (-23.9)	W German mark 3.1618 (-0.0056)
USM (Datastream) 158.85 (-0.82)	Trade-weighted 75.9 (same)

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Decision day on BP stake

Lord Young of Grahams will deliver his verdict on the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on Kuwait Investment Office's 22 per cent stake in BP today.

The MMC was asked to investigate if the stake, built up above 20 per cent against the wishes of the Government and BP, was damaging to the national interest.

The MMC report is expected to recommend a cut in the KIO stake, though not necessarily to bring it under 10 per cent as BP wants.

Meanwhile, KIO bought a further 1 million shares in a further bid yesterday, taking its holding from 4.8 per cent to 5.8 per cent. The holding is worth £120 million.

Cookies down

Shares in Mrs Fields, the American cookies company, fell 5p to 55p in London as it reported a loss for the first half of this year of \$15.1 million (£8.8 million).

Stakis buy

Stakis, the Glasgow leisure and hotels group, is buying the Corona Bar in Glasgow's Pollokshaws Road, for around £300,000. The bar, the sole asset of Southern Blenders & Dealers, adjoins two properties owned by Stakis.

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2093.17 (-19.74)
Dow Jones	27545.53 (-154.50)
Nikkei Average	2429.07 (-11.98)
Hong Kong	273.8 (-1.3)
Amsterdam	1541.8 (-8.2)
Frankfurt	1558.2 (+11.2)
Commerzbank	5268.8 (+14.0)
Paribas	379.7 (-0.5)
Zurich S&P	476.3 (-1.0)
London	
FT-Air Share	895.09 (-11.19)
FT-30 Share	1455.8 (-20.7)
FT-100 Index	1802.6 (-23.9)
FT-Fixed Interest	96.71 (+0.15)
FT-Govt Secs	87.96 (+0.04)
Recent issues	Page 29
Closing prices	Page 31

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISERS:	
ONG	502p (+23p)
G Oliver	485p (+10p)
Pochns	805p (+40p)
Canover	425p (+10p)
GR	715p (+10p)
FALLS:	
GLS	306p (-18p)
Eurotunnel Units	313p (-10p)
Perrish	175p (-10p)
Davies & Newman	615p (-10p)
Enterprise	585p (-25p)
Lasmo	558p (-25p)
Adwest	322p (-14p)
Edman	195p (-18p)
Chantry	312p (-10p)
Schroders	900p (-25p)
Hunter	312p (-10p)
Lovino	325p (-10p)
Ranger	327p (-10p)
Ultramar	258p (-12p)
Cornell Parker	87p (-12p)
Closing prices	Page 29
Burgess	2125p

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base:	12%
3-month Interbank:	11 1/8% - 11 1/4%
3-month eligible bills:	11 1/8% - 11 1/4%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate:	10%
Federal Funds:	8 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills:	7.25-7.24%
30-year bonds:	10 1/8% - 10 1/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£: \$1.6990	£: \$1.6990
£: DM 1.6818	£: DM 1.6818
£: Sfr 1.5802	£: Sfr 1.5802
£: FF 10.7547	£: FF 10.7547
£: Yen 228.54	£: Yen 228.54
£: Index 30.0	£: Index 30.0
ECU 0.66600	SDR 0.76585

GOLD

London Fixing:	
AM \$394.20 pm \$395.00	
close \$395.50-397.00	(223.75-334.25)
New York:	
Comex \$394.20-394.70	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Nov.)	pm \$11.75bbl (\$12.07)
* Denotes latest trading price	

THE TIMES STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

Why Agnew is outraged at Minorco's bid

The scene: the headquarters of Consolidated Gold Fields, just off St James's Square in London. The time: evening, just before Christmas 1986.

The background: as a result of a dawn raid nearly seven years earlier, ConsGold has Minorco as its largest shareholder. It is the offshore investment arm of the Anglo-American empire.

Minorco was keen to increase its stake and after constant rebuffs from ConsGold's chairman, Mr Rudolf Agnew, Minorco is hoping for a showdown in which he will be forced to accept a takeover.

According to Mr Agnew, in an exclusive interview with *The Times* yesterday: "There were Warburtons and Schroders and their directors and ours," and as Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson of Minorco outlined his plans, "our mouths fell open."

One of the advisers scribbled a note to Mr Agnew: "This one won't fly, Rudolf," and it never did. Mr Agnew claims that whereas some of the executive directors had favoured a deal to end the siege under which ConsGold had been operating ever since the dawn raid,

and that the non-executive directors had properly sat on the fence until hearing the arguments, by the time Mr Ogilvie Thompson sat down, all the executive and non-executive directors were opposed to the Minorco plan.

"He had 100 per cent against him and his ludicrous idea of how to run a company."

His "ludicrous idea," in the view of Mr Agnew, was that a new company would be set up which would bid for both Minorco and ConsGold. It would have to be located in a tax haven (Minorco is located in Luxembourg, after mov-

ing from Bermuda) and not subject to British regulations.

Mr Agnew said that although he was wanted to run the company, he would not have been named chief executive unless he, too, went to live in the appropriate tax haven.

About 30 to 40 per cent of the new company would have been held by Anglo, the master company of the corporate empire built up by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and his son Harry, aged 80. Mr Agnew said he was always being told "Harry would be happier if we (the Anglo group) owned 35 to 40 per cent of Gold Fields. We said no, if you

want to go over 30 per cent you must bid, and if you want control you will have to pay a hefty premium."

"They tried time and time again" to come up with schemes which would lift their stake to nearer 40 per cent. Mr Agnew said the routine from Minorco was along the lines: "Issue us some shares and we will pay a premium for them."

When the relationship was discussed, "it was always 'Harry would be happier if...'"

In the present contested bid, the first offer document from Minorco is expected to be published this morning. "We are in better shape than I dared hope," says the ConsGold chairman.

Apart from the financial defence, ConsGold is playing the South Africa card for all it is worth, emphasizing the harm that would be done to ConsGold's operating businesses if the group came under control from Johannesburg.

"I do not think anyone is taken in by the claim of Sir Michael Edwards (deputy chairman and chief executive of Minorco) that Minorco is an independent company. We have defined their problem for them, they are too South African."

"Our executive directors looked at the effects of South African ownership in 1986, and what was true in 1986 is doubly true today. In their view, South African control would be enormously harmful to their businesses."

Mr Agnew believes the Government should at least mount an inquiry into the effects of a change of control, due to what he sees as the potentially damaging impact of a stronger South African connection.

"This is no Rowntree or Union Jack affair, nor am I talking about the job prospects of R. Agnew," he said, claiming the national interest had to be considered.

Outsiders and insiders alike believe, however, that the battle for ConsGold is deeper than the national interest, and that personalities loom large. Mr Agnew fully accepts the diagnosis.

"Of course it is personal. I was offered Edwards' job and I spurned it. I am outraged by the bid. Look at Minorco, it is totally motivated by secrecy and tax avoidance. They have stolen my ideas. One of the things they are trying to bribe our management with is they will invest money in their (ConsGold) companies - but we have invested £580 million in ARC is five years."

Mr Agnew is not surprised, either, by the strength of feeling from Minorco. "We forced them out into the open at £4, we stopped them from taking us over at £9 and we've forced them to bid at £13," he said, almost managing a smile.

David Brewerton

Tunnel costs increase to £5.23 billion

Eurotunnel, the Anglo-French consortium licensed to build and operate the Channel Tunnel, has raised its cost estimate for the project by £353 million, but expects higher-than-expected revenue to match the increase.

Mr Alastair Morton, the Eurotunnel chairman, unveiled the revised figures yesterday in conjunction with interim results showing that £229 million was spent in the six months to June 30, "of which £135 million went to Transmanche Link, the construction group."

The first fixed link between Britain and France, still scheduled for opening on May 15 1993, will now cost £5.23 billion compared with £4.87 billion Eurotunnel gave in its prospectus last November.

Construction costs, project management and corporate costs account for £222 million of the higher overall figure, reflecting actual and projected cost overruns, including those arising from initial delays on tunnelling, enhanced facili-

ties, and increased management resources at Eurotunnel.

However, Mr Morton underlined that revised estimates by Eurotunnel and the 209 banks behind a £5 billion loan facility for the scheme, still gave a satisfactory "cover ratio" - discounted future income in relation to projected costs.

This was the crucial measure for the banks, and it remained above the "magic level" that would allow Eurotunnel to start drawing down on the £5 billion, he said. "There will be no changes in terms of the loan."

Progress on the draw-down was about seven to 10 days behind schedule, but, as there had been "no material adverse change" in the outlook for the tunnel, Mr Morton expected final go-ahead from the syndicate banks this month.

Drawing down would start early next month at monthly or quarterly intervals.

He noted that after its latest payments to TML, Eurotunnel's short-term investments and liquid funds had dropped to about £200 million, and the group intended to retain in

excess of this amount as unspent shareholders' funds. Cumulative capitalized costs to the end of June were £673 million.

On the much-publicized slippage in the digging timetable on both sides of the Channel, he said the rate of tunnelling had improved. However, TML could face penalties of up to £10 million, if it fails to get the work back on target.

Independent consultants commissioned by Eurotunnel have raised their revenue estimates for the tunnel by 6 per cent for the first year of operation, with a 16 per cent higher level anticipated in 2013. More passenger travel and stronger economic growth are the main reasons given for the upward revision.

Separate forecasts produced for the banks are more conservative, but were on aggregate within about 3 per cent of Eurotunnel's figures.

Mr Morton said there was no prospect of a dividend before 1995. In a flat market, Eurotunnel shares shed 13p to 313p on news of the cost revisions.

GKN announced the ac-



Ground to air: David Lees and Alec Daly of GKN (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance)

GKN will use new stake to mount bid for Westland

GKN plans to use its newly acquired minority stake in Westland Group, the helicopter manufacturer, as a launch pad from which to acquire control of the company, Mr David Lees, chairman of GKN said: "We hope in the long term to get a controlling interest."

However, Mr Lees implied such a move was unlikely until Westland's profits move off their current plateau. "Westland's unexciting short-term prospects are the reason why we have only taken a minority stake," he said.

GKN announced the acquisition of a £48 million share stake in Westland from Fiat and Hanson yesterday.

Consumer credit soars to £4.17bn

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

There was a sharp increase in the amount of credit advanced to consumers in August, despite higher interest rates, according to official figures published yesterday.

New credit advanced to consumers totalled £4.17 billion, up sharply from the £3.35 billion in July, and the first time that the monthly total has been above £4 billion.

Credit card lending, in gross terms, was a record £1.97 billion, and £1.66 billion was lent on hire purchase agreements.

The amount of credit outstanding - after allowing for debt repayments - rose by a record £528 million to £25.9 billion. There was a sharp, £190 million increase in the amount owing on bank credit cards and a £384 million rise in hire purchase debt.

Department of Trade and Industry officials said credit was boosted by the surge in new registration car sales, and by the increased use of credit cards on foreign holidays.

But City analysts gave warning that the strength of credit growth could put further upward pressure on interest rates.

Pleasurama directors given a 10% pay rise

Pleasurama directors fighting the hostile £650 million bid from Mecca have given themselves a 10 per cent pay rise. The increases, with effect from October 1, put Mr Warren Tuddenham, the highest-paid director, on £115,000 a year with four colleagues rising to £99,000 and Mr Nat Solomon, the chairman, at £49,500.

The payments, disclosed in Pleasurama's defence document yesterday, were described by Mr Barry Hardy, the development director, as part of the normal yearly review. "Because we are in a bid we had to get approval from the Take-over Panel. All senior salaries are reviewed in September and this year is no exception."

Pleasurama is forecasting a 40 per cent jump in profits before tax to £62 million for the current year and a 15 per cent rise in fully-diluted earnings per share to 15p. But there is no dividend forecast.

"There is still speculation that Mecca will raise its offer by the end of the year. Its bid is worth 213p a share against the current price of 231p."

Share prices suffer as oil slides to \$11.55

The oil price continued to slip further yesterday, casting a shadow over the stock market. The November price for Brent blend touched \$11.55 a barrel before closing at \$11.85, down 20 cents on the day.

Adjusting for currency movements and inflation, the price has reached its 1986 low, where it fell when Saudi Arabia forced overproducing members to return to their quotas by ceasing to operate as swing producer.

The price fell to \$8.50 in mid-1986. In sterling terms, the price is now £6.98 compared with £6.30 then. However inflation over the two years means there is no difference in real terms.

Remarks by Dr Subroto, Opec's secretary-general, that the organization's total output was approaching 19.5 million a day fuelled fears that Saudi Arabia may once more be attempting to bring recalcitrant members into line by overproducing. Analysts are sceptical that Opec will be able to rein back production at its meeting on November 21 to regain its target price of \$18.

Market report, page 29

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Tax regimes Down Under threaten to drive Sir Ron away

Brierley sets sights on a new horizon

By Michael Tate and Richard Battley

Sir Ron Brierley, New Zealand's biggest industrialist, is threatening to leave home. He wants to get out from Down Under because he believes the tax regimes in both New Zealand and Australia are too restrictive, and is considering setting up his headquarters in Britain or the US.

At least, that is what he is telling the politicians. Unveiling the first fall in profits in 20 years for Brierley Investments Ltd, his £1 billion-rated master company, Sir Ron claimed the socialist governments in the two antipodean countries were relegating the corporate sector to "Third World status with oppressive tax and other regimentation."

New taxes levied on New Zealand companies operating abroad were "the last straw," he said.

However, he reassured investors and workforce that he was not contemplating abandoning his interests in New Zealand, where BIL has assets of NZ\$2.63 billion (£955 million), and some 22,700 employees.

But those close to Sir Ron believe he could be persuaded to move the group's headquarters.

"New Zealand is a far from ideal base for so-called 'international' business, particularly in the high-profile, high-pressure merger and takeover field," Sir Ron said. "The fact that the much-maligned 'antipodean entrepreneurs' have had a rather mixed record overseas should not be viewed so much as criticism but as a credit for achievement against the odds. The illusion that 'tax heavens' are robbing New Zealand of its rightful dues, all of which will be resolved by a massive regulatory response, is a classic socialist dream."

"The effect will simply be that those who have the ability to successfully compete in overseas capital markets will not be remaining in New Zealand to play by those rules."

Australia had made a "horrible mess" of company law in the past ten years, he claimed. Australian courts have recently declared that Industrial Equity Limited (IEL), BIL's Australian subsidiary, had breached the Company's Code. IEL and associate companies have acquired 40 per cent of Woolworth without making a takeover offer. BIL is still contesting the ruling, but analysts believe that if it is upheld it could cost Brierley more than Aus\$100 million (£46.5 million).

Sir Ron declined to specify where he might re-locate, but noted that there was "more growth in the United Kingdom and United States."

The latest results, showing a slump in pretax profits, from NZ\$676.6 million to NZ\$513.4 million, could, of course, help explain Sir Ron's mood. But given BIL's high equity exposure and the worldwide crash of October, few analysts had been expecting anything better. The group effectively raised its interim dividend by paying a same-again NZ\$10 cents a share on a share capital increased 25 per cent.

Industrial Equity Pacific (IEP), the group's international investment vehicle, which is 80 per cent owned by Brierley companies, increased earnings 83 per cent to HK\$765 million (£58 million). More than NZ\$200 million came from the sale of stakes in Equity and Law, the British insurance group, acquired by Compagnie du Midi, of France, and Higbee, the US retailer.

The improvement in the group's financial position was much better than the profit figures indicated, Sir Ron said. A NZ\$846 million deficit on the group's "investment fluctuation" account - at the December 31 half-year point was transformed into a NZ\$431 million surplus at the year-end.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Lamont sews up 18% rise in interim profits

Lamont Holdings, the textiles, engineering and computer group, yesterday reported an 18.4 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £4.76 million, on turnover up 5.5 per cent to £47.86 million for the six months to end-June. Earnings per share rose to 14.17p from 13.09p and the interim dividend was lifted from 2p to 2.75p.

The company said it was confident of satisfactory full-year results, despite the threat of a bear market, higher interest rates and currency fluctuations. The textile division has incurred losses which the company hopes to turn into profits by the year-end. With sterling's present position, export prospects are gradually improving, the company said. The fabrics division has completed a re-equipment programme, and with good order books in apparel and furnishing fabrics, is anticipating a good performance for the year.

Sharp ends partnership

Albert E. Sharp, the stockbroker, is ceasing to be a partnership and will become a limited company. The holding company will be called Albert E. Sharp Holdings. Mr. Simon Sharp, the chairman, said: "We are trading satisfactorily in a difficult market. The company remains ahead of its budgeted pre-tax profits target for the year to date."

£5m at Barry Wehmiller

Barry Wehmiller International, the company which specializes in packaging equipment, is raising its final dividend from 2p to 3p a share, making 4.5p (2p) for the year after reporting pre-tax profits of £5.21 million (£3.67 million) for the year to end-July. The group will continue to acquire businesses to broaden its range of activities.

Stylo cuts its losses

Stylo, the footwear group, yesterday announced a further reduction in losses. In the six months to end-July the company made a loss of £344,000, against £1.63 million in the corresponding period of last year. Turnover during the period increased by 10.7 per cent to £29.17 million.

The loss per share was 3.94p, against 6.46p last year. No interim dividend will be paid. Stylo acknowledged that "the company still has a considerable way to go before reaching former levels of profitability." However, the retail trading business had improved during the six months under review, Stylo added.

Mather buy completed

Britannia Security Group has completed the purchase of Mather & Platt Alarms at a cost of £4.54 million cash. Mather & Platt Alarms reported a £5.5 million turnover and a £288,000 pre-tax profit for the year to end-June, before charges of an exceptional £729,000 associated with a changed accounting policy and a stock provision.

Rolls share buying stable

The latest reading of the Rolls-Royce share register shows the level of foreign ownership at 13.6 per cent virtually unchanged from September 5. Rolls-Royce says the risk remains that if substantial purchases of its shares occur, the level of foreign ownership could breach 15 per cent. The company will report again early next month.

Pavilion in Astra deal

Pavilion Leisure Holdings, the theatres proprietor, is buying Astra Leisure, a subsidiary of Astra Trust, the laundry machines to leisure group, for £2.15 million. In order to finance the cash element of the deal, Pavilion plans to raise £1.31 million through a one-for-one underwritten rights issue at 21p per share. Following the deal, Astra Trust will obtain a 29.9 per cent holding in Pavilion.

Shares in Pavilion were temporarily suspended on the stock market yesterday morning while waiting for a decision from the company's shareholders to approve of a reorganization plan.

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings: September 26. Last Dealings: October 7. Call options were taken out on: £10/00 A & M Group, Trusthouse Forte, Humberstone Electronic Controls, Landis & Gyr, Carless Capital, Empire Stores, J. Hall, Morgan Grenfell, Gateway, Charles Church.

Westland lifts off on GKN firepower

What a pity for Westland that GKN was not in a position to take an interest in Britain's only helicopter manufacturer, back in that dark winter of 1985-86. It could have saved everyone a lot of trouble.

But now, with GKN as a thoroughly British minority shareholder, deeply committed to expand its exposure to the international defence industry, life for Westland is looking brighter. Westland still has to live through its much-publicized lean period, but its prospects in the medium to long term, barring any mishaps, are not at all bad.

Moreover, if strategic warfare continues the trend to deploy land and air firepower as a combined force, the marketing opportunities for Westland, tied in to GKN's armoured vehicle business, are considerable both at home and overseas. For GKN, taking a stake in Westland doubles the size of its defence operation and broadens the product base.

Although by making this move GKN reinforces its stated objectives, it needs other deals to gain the necessary critical mass. A further move into the all-important electronic support systems would make a lot of sense. The scope to gain international joint venture work from the point of view of both companies is much improved after this deal. Cross border co-operation is increasingly common.

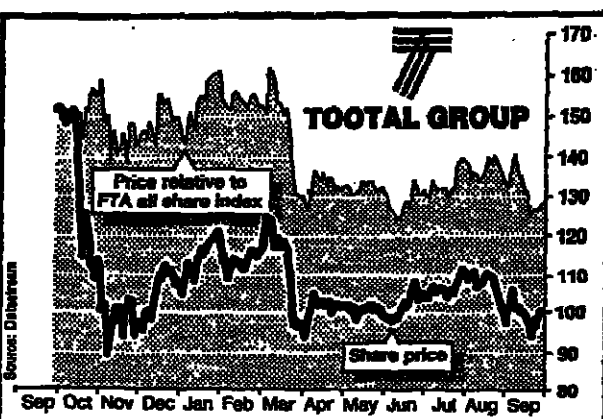
GKN will equity-account a 29.9 per cent stake in Westland. This should enhance earnings by about half a penny in 1989 to about 44.6p. The consideration of £48 million takes GKN's gearing up nearly nine percentage points to about 45 per cent, a level at which the company is happy.

Looking ahead, GKN has aspirations to take a majority stake in Westland and has pre-emptive rights over United Technologies Corporation's stake. Westland, while enjoying the technological and strategic benefits of having GKN as a useful partner, would have to consider a bid, if it eventually came, on its merits.

Westland's shares have already appreciated, reflecting the possibility of this deal and are unlikely to rise further in the short term. Nor are GKN's shares. The erratic record at Westland, although now probably a thing of the past, and the dull outlook for profits over the next two years will be enough to dampen enthusiasm for GKN. However, the yield of about 7 per cent remains a principal attraction.

Mrs Fields

The best that can be said for Mrs Fields, the USM-listed American cookies company which arrived with a fanfare on the London market two years ago, is that at least it warned investors that results were going to be bad.



What defies the imagination is how a company, which claimed to embrace such sophisticated marketing and management techniques when it launched itself on the London stage, ever got itself into such an awful mess.

As the chairman, Mr. Randy Fields, explained in July, the company opened new stores throughout the United States which it found to be in the wrong place, not just a handful of stores, but more than 120. They never achieved the breakthrough in sales and so have had to be closed at enormous cost. To make matters worse, a hardware in the US put customers off buying cookies.

Mrs Fields yesterday reported a profit of only \$323,000 (£190,000) for the six months to end-June, which, after write-offs to cover the cost of the store closure

programme, left the company in the red to the tune of \$15 million. This compares with last year's \$6.3 million profit and a \$17.6 million full-year profits outcome.

Not all the stores have been closed - 43 should shut by the end of this month, with a further 77 due to go out of the cookies business soon. That must be taking up some management time, even if the company was at pains yesterday to point out that it is pressing on with a store opening programme, with a greater emphasis on expanding its La Petite Boulangerie chain, which apparently holds great promise.

Current trading is showing an improvement over last year but, not surprisingly, payment of the interim dividend has been deferred while the board takes stock of the likely out-

come for the full year. Few observers would be surprised if Mrs Fields scrapes by with a loss of less than \$10 million.

Mrs Fields says it is in talks which might lead to a minority interest being taken in the group. Investors who saw their shares fall another 5p yesterday to 54p - against the 140p issue price - can be forgiven for hoping someone makes a full bid.

Tootal

No one can accuse Tootal of not trying. The thread-to-homewares combine has undeviatingly followed its textbook strategy: shedding non-core businesses, buying supplies from the cheapest (Far Eastern) sources, and concentrating on distribution and marketing.

Nevertheless, its figures continue to disappoint. At the half-year stage, pre-tax profits rose 15 per cent to £19.1 million, while earnings per share advanced just 9 per cent to 5.03p, held back by the diluting effect of the recent £54 million one-for-four rights issue.

While the Far Eastern yarn activities have been living up to expectations, Tootal has been experiencing difficulties in other parts of its business. In the US, for instance, where the jeans side of the market has been soft, Tootal's competitors have cut prices to the

bone to maintain sales volumes. Tootal's decision not to follow prices down has cost it market share and it is hard to see how this will be made up in the second half.

Lantor, its non-woven fabrics division, now a wholly owned subsidiary after the recent acquisition of the 49.9 per cent minority, also had a difficult first half because of delays in securing important new contracts. This should be rectified in the second half as the expected contracts are signed, but the group needs to maintain a high level of product innovation to maintain its already narrowing product advantage over competitors.

On a more positive note, the embryonic homewares business is growing well. Gearing is likely to be down to as low as 14 per cent by the year-end. Meanwhile, there remains the question of how the group will spend the rights issue cash left after the Lantor purchase.

Given the somewhat discouraging outlook for the textiles sector - despite its claims to be a marketing and distribution company, it is still marketing and distributing textiles - a 12 per cent advance in full-year pre-tax profits to around £46.5 million looks likely, implying a prospective multiple of 8.4. With the rights issue still causing mild indigestion, it is hard to see the shares moving forward from here in the short term.

TSB to merge its treasury business

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The TSB Group yesterday announced the merger of its two main treasury operations as part of the group's restructuring.

The two departments of Hill Samuel, the merchant bank bought last year, and TSB England & Wales, will now operate for the whole TSB group.

The consolidation of the two banks will give a total balance sheet of £1.2 billion. At the same time, the group plans to double Hill Samuel's capital to £500 million.

These moves give the merchant bank far greater financial muscle in international money markets, and an ability to borrow money at finer rates than most other merchant banks.

The extra backing for Hill Samuel is an integral part of the TSB's push into the corporate banking market. The TSB's own corporate banking

division has already been moved over to Hill Samuel which has greater expertise and a more widely accepted name than its parent in this market.

The new combined treasury division will move into the dealing rooms vacated by Wood Mackenzie, the stockbroker, when it was sold to County NatWest.

Mr. Don McCrickard, chief executive of banking at TSB, said the two treasury operations fitted together remarkably well.

The TSB's own operation concentrated mainly on inter-bank deposit markets, while Hill Samuel's was strongest in foreign exchange and more specialized areas, such as swaps.

The combined 300-strong division will be run by Mr. David Cobbold, presently head of the TSB England & Wales treasury operations.

Shell 'close to success' on shut-down systems

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Shell Expro, the North Sea operator for the Shell and Esso oil companies, believes it is very close to a breakthrough in the production of a new generation of pipeline emergency shut-down systems.

So said Mr. Bob Reid, chairman and chief executive of Shell UK, in a speech on North Sea safety to the British Institute of Energy Economics in London last night.

In the wake of the Piper Alpha oil rig disaster and the more recent blow-out on the Ocean Odyssey rig, the Department of Energy has been pressing all the oil companies to look at shut-down systems.

The systems presented a far from straightforward issue, said Mr. Reid.

"There have been considerable doubts about the risks involved both in the installation and maintenance of sub-sea pipeline valves and their overall reliability. Shell Expro has seen real progress in the last five years in collaboration with valve suppliers and we believe we are very close to a viable solution," he said.

"Without wishing to appear in any way complacent I think it is true to say that the offshore oil industry stands fair comparison with any other."

But he admitted: "No human activity is entirely without risk and the offshore oil and gas industry would certainly come fairly high on most people's lists of hazardous employment."

"Our continuing task is to eliminate the risk element as far as we possibly can and to ensure that everybody working on our installations is aware - and maintains that awareness - of the hazards of dealing with inflammable materials, often under high pressure."

"Without wishing to appear in any way complacent I think it is true to say that the offshore oil industry stands fair comparison with any other."

It was important that the



'Very close to a viable solution': Bob Reid, Shell UK chief

events of the past months, tragic as they had been, should not detract from the "tremendous achievements" in the North Sea, he said.

Meeting legal requirements for safety standards was regarded by Shell Expro as an absolute minimum, said Mr. Reid. Frequently facilities were designed and built in a way which went well beyond what the law required.

Shell Expro had made one change after a post-Piper Alpha review, tightening up information procedures should offshore installation managers, the key personnel for safety policy on rigs, be injured or go missing.

It was important that the

City Site pays £14.75m for Viking

City Site Estates, the property investment company, has purchased the Viking Property Group for £14.75 million cash.

Viking is a private property and investment group and the purchase price represents the valuation of its portfolio of investment properties. These are primarily in the West End of London and include properties in Regent Street, Conduit Street and Mount Street.

In its last financial year, to March 31, Viking made profits before tax of £2.4 million.

City is funding the deal through its own resources and bank borrowings.

Peat Marwick in Leeds move

Britain's largest accountancy and management consultancy firm is basing its new building society support group in Leeds. Peat Marwick McLintock said Leeds was a more suitable centre than London because it was near many of the country's top 20 societies and the city had a growing reputation as an important regional financial centre.

Peat Marwick McLintock said Leeds was a more suitable centre than London because it was near many of the country's top 20 societies and the city had a growing reputation as an important regional financial centre.

Paris profits

Banque Nationale de Paris, the French state-owned banking group, reported net profits of Fr1.38 billion (£127 million) for the first half of this year against Fr1.25 billion.

Havelock buy

Havelock Europe, the shopfitting and store design group, has bought Church & Company (Fittings) for £300,000 cash. Church, established 50 years ago, is based in Accrington, Lancashire.

Pitcher sold

Kenyon Securities has bought Pitcher & Le Queune, the Jersey funeral director company, for £600,000. Pitcher handles about half the funerals in Jersey.

Trust shares

Randsworth Trust has bought 2.02 million of its own shares at 188p each, leaving 59.54 million shares in issue.

HK expansion

Olympus Optical Co has set up a wholly-owned subsidiary in Hong Kong to procure cameras and camera components.

Algarde sale

Armstrong Bros. has bought Algarde, the Basildon, Essex, manufacturer of aquatic accessories, for £520,000 cash. Algarde made a profit of £69,402 in the year to December.

COMPANY BRIEFS

LYLES (Fin)
Pre-tax: £1,031 (£0.549/m)
EPS: 8.55p (4.47p)
Div: 2.0p (mg 3.5p)

HELENE (Int)
Pre-tax: £1,949 (£0.716/m)
EPS: 1.3p (1.3p)
Div: 0.55p (0.55p)

KEYSON (Int)
Pre-tax: £0,262 (£0.169/m)
EPS: 2.0p (1.2p)
Div: 1.0p (Nil)

SERCO GROUP (Int)
Pre-tax: £1,789 (£1.472/m)
EPS: 13.5p (12.1p)
Div: None

Company confident about the future as its products have attracted high demand with healthy forward orders. Turnover £20.5m (£18.3m).

Despite difficult trading conditions profits have been maintained. Current trading is encouraging. The board is confident about the future.

Outlook is encouraging after the reorganization difficulties, and the chairman expects substantial progress. Turnover £5.1m (£4.8m).

Directors' intention to recommend a dividend for year ending December 31 of 5.0p net per ordinary share. The board is confident of progress.

BET spends \$20m on further US expansion

By Michael Tate

BET has acquired three more US distribution companies for a total of \$20 million (£11.7 million). Through United Transport International, its distribution services company, it has bought Becker Corporation of Kansas, Bralley-Willett Tank Lines of Virginia, and North Florida Transport Service.

Becker and Bralley-Willett carry liquid and dry bulk cargoes and operate 15 termi-

nals in five states. North Florida Transport Service carries liquid bulk edibles throughout the US.

All three companies which have combined revenues of \$41 million, will be integrated into United Transport America. Becker has a turnover of \$22 million. Bralley-Willett Tank Line had turnover of \$8 million in 1987. North Florida Transport Service's reported sales of \$11 million.

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Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
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Banca Commerciale Italiana
London Branch

Banco di Napoli

The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

Banque Indosuez

Crédit Lyonnais
London Branch

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

The Kyowa Bank, Ltd.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Postipankki (U.K.) Limited

Henry Ansbacher & Co. Limited

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
London Branch

Banco di Sicilia
London Branch

Bankers Trust Company

CIC-Union Européenne, International et Cie
London Branch

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September, 1988

Royal Bank of Scotland in £79m Spanish link-up

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The Royal Bank of Scotland yesterday unveiled a link-up with Banco Santander, Spain's fourth largest bank, as an important part of its strategy to break into Continental markets in the run-up to 1992.

The scheme, which involves cross-shareholdings and wide-ranging commercial co-operation, fulfils RBS's aim of a joint venture rather than an acquisition on the Continent. Until now it has had few business activities on mainland Europe.

Under the scheme, RBS and Banco Santander will have cross-shareholdings of 2.5 per cent. Additionally, the Spanish bank has bought a further

2.5 per cent of RBS from the Kuwait Investment Office, which supports the deal.

The purchase reduces the KIO's stake in RBS from 14.4 to 11.9 per cent, but Mr Charles Winter, chief executive of RBS, denied that reducing the holding was the main reason for Banco Santander's purchase. He also said the cross-shareholding was not meant as a prelude to a full merger and that the two banks would continue to remain fully independent.

The deal is costing RBS £79 million, including the issue of new shares to the Spanish bank and a cash payment of £52 million. It involves setting

up a joint venture between the banks in Gibraltar. This will be managed by RBS but its products will be marketed through Banco Santander's 1,400 branches in Spain.

At the same time, the Scottish bank is taking a 50 per cent share in CC Bank in West Germany and Credit du Nord Belge in Belgium, which are Banco Santander subsidiaries.

The British and Spanish banks will also look for joint acquisitions elsewhere in Europe, but co-operation in the US is ruled out. RBS is buying Citizens Financial Corp in the US.

RBS and Banco Santander will co-operate in offering

services ranging from retail banking to trade finance, securities services and merchant banking, such as cross-border merger and acquisitions business and leveraged buyouts.

They will also work together in developing banking technology.

RBS customers will, for example, be able to use their cash cards in the Spanish bank's cash machines.

Banco Santander, which initiated the link-up, is similar in size to RBS with total assets of about £15 billion and pre-tax profits last year of £200 million. Its market capitalisation on the Madrid bourse is £3.5 billion.

Prospective rises from the ashes with £4.1m

Prospective Group, the marketing services company formed from the remains of Pineapple dance studio, pushed profits 53 per cent higher to £4.1 million in the 12 months to end-July.

Profits last year, re-stated to take account of the group's restructuring, were £2.676 million. A dividend payment of 1p net per share is being paid, the first for four years. Earnings per share were 10.5p on a fully diluted basis, up 70.2 per cent.

Hunting to buy Camtech

Hunting Associated Industries, the aviation and engineering group, is buying Camtech Electronics, a Leicester data communications equipment maker, in a deal worth up to £2.4 million. Hunting will make an initial £350,000 cash payment, and further payments in convertible loan stock of up to £2.05 million over the next two years.

Shipyards buys

Mr Peter de Savary through Nigel Lawson's insistence on going ahead with the Government share sale amid last autumn's crash. And he would further damage the company by leaving the impression internationally that it was

Re-classified

Caird Group is to concentrate on activities within the environmental services sector, after the sale of a portfolio of properties. In view of its changed nature, the company's stock market classification has been changed from property company to the general chemicals sector.

US purchase

American Bus System has bought X-Act Copy Inc of Worcester, Massachusetts, for \$360,000 (£212,000). X-Act has annual sales of \$800,000 through its 700 customers and generates pre-tax profits of \$125,000.

Office move

Moss Bros, which has been in Covent Garden, London, since 1870, will move to a new head office at St John's Hill, SW11, in the New Year after the proposed re-development of its current site.

COMMENT

Judgement of Solomon between BP and KIO

Lord Young had such a pile of reports on his desk when he returned to Whitehall three weeks ago that he must have found it hard to decide where to exercise the ministerial judgement of Solomon first.

The Serious Fraud Office has put House of Fraser back on hold and Lord Young will surely want to lecture the House of Lords directly on promoting industrial competition for British Gas. By contrast, there was much to be said for getting the embarrassing matter of the Kuwait Investment Office's 22 per cent stake in British Petroleum over with as soon as possible, preferably before the return of Parliament. Today will do nicely.

It is, in truth, hard to spot how Lord Young can win. If he respects the openness of London's financial markets and the KIO's freedom to operate within the same rules as anyone else, he will cut the ground from under BP's chairman, Sir Peter Walters, who has said firmly and frequently that it would be against BP's and the nation's interest for anyone to hold more than 10 per cent of the country's biggest and most strategic company.

He would add insult to the injury of wrecking BP's share price through Nigel Lawson's insistence on going ahead with the Government share sale amid last autumn's crash. And he would further damage the company by leaving the impression internationally that it was

ultimately controlled by a prominent member of Opec.

If Lord Young chooses to placate Sir Peter, he will make Britain look protectionist against foreign investment, especially by acting against a prominent investor with a long-standing good reputation in London. He would insult a staunch ally by rejecting Kuwait's offer of a covenant not to raise its stake further or vote more than 14.9 per cent. It would also be gross ingratitude to the Kuwaitis, who minimized market damage from the sale by buying rights to most of the Government shares from the underwriters in London and New York.

Compromise is therefore likely. A more modest imposed cut in the Kuwaiti stake — with a lengthy deadline and voting limited to 14.9 per cent meanwhile — might not ruffle the feathers of either party too much, while pandering to the sensitivities of the stock market, which fears a forced sale. BP could surely live with 15 per cent. And the sophisticated Kuwaitis know that taking a near-controlling stake in BP, which is essentially a competitor, is not the same as taking 5 per cent of Midland Bank or exercising the conventional investment prerogatives of a free market.

Even BP has done its best — or worst — to fudge the issue. In cartel-loathing Britain, BP managing director Robert Horton, a potential heir to Sir Peter, was to be heard recently urging Opec to exercise stronger control of the world oil market. Flexibility is the order of the day.

Going forward — to 1980

Interest rates up, credit growth accelerates, Chancellor goes back to the drawing board. Or, at least, back to the early 1980s. The possibility that the recent rise in interest rates might actually boost credit has not entered the minds of ministers.

And yet there is a parallel between the situation of the consumer now and that of companies during the industrial recession at the start of this decade. Then, a strategy of raising interest rates had the effect, not of reining back bank lending but, initially at least, of increasing it as firms were forced to borrow to survive.

Now, individuals are more vulnerable than companies to higher interest rates. The assumption has been that higher interest rates, operating principally through the housing market, will also rein back consumer credit.

But consider the situation of those individuals who are particularly stretched with very large mortgages and credit card debts. The higher mortgage rate will be the first call on their cash, leaving less to pay off other debt. The painless solution for them is to add to their credit card debt. And the normal practice of the credit card companies, if

credit limits are reached, appears to be to raise those limits.

The August credit data, released yesterday, showed £4.2 billion of new credit advanced to consumers, nearly £1 billion up on July. They also showed a record £528 million increase in the amount of credit outstanding. The figures were boosted by the exceptional strength of new car sales in August and, apparently, by an increasing tendency for people to take their credit cards away with them on holiday.

As such, it is not possible, so far at least, to tell how much of the August increase was seasonal, but not picked up by the seasonal adjustments, and how much reflected any underlying increase in credit growth. It is abundantly clear, however, that the looked for slowdown in the consuming side of the economy has yet to arrive.

The party conference season has often been a time when Chancellors, anxious either to scupper the opposition or ensure a standing ovation from their own party faithful, have engineered a cut in base rates. The Bank of England has already signalled to the money markets, through its dealing operations, that they should rid themselves of such thoughts this year. And so they should.

Tootal tops £19m at half time

By Carol Ferguson

Half-year results from Tootal, the international textiles group, failed to excite investors yesterday, as pre-tax profits rose 15 per cent to £19.1 million on slightly reduced turnover of £239 million. Earnings per share were up 9 per cent to 5.03p, and the dividend was raised 6 per cent to 1.8p net.

Mr Geoffrey Maddrell, Tootal's chairman, explained that turnover was down £12 million because of the disposal of discontinued business, and a further £10 million because of adverse currency movements. "The underlying improvement in sales was 6 per cent," he said, adding that the currency impact on profits had been much less, "about £900,000."

Overseas sales now account for 53 per cent of group turnover, while 55 per cent of British textile materials come from overseas suppliers. Mr Maddrell said his objective was to reduce the vulnerability of the group by increasing the spread of its markets and sourcing capability.

He said future growth relied

on three traditional textile areas. He was optimistic for the outlook in Asia-Pacific, both in yarn supplies and in helping clothing customers to source in the Far East. The Mediterranean belt also looked strong for thread. "The markets are moving south," he said. "We have bought a company in Portugal and we are starting from scratch in Turkey." He was also enthusiastic about prospects for fabrics, where he had been working on improving quality from suppliers in India.

Analysts remained cautious, however. Miss Julia Blake, textiles analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said that although the group had improved its trading margins, she was cautious on the high growth areas. "Tootal is better placed than many of its competitors, but the benefits of reorganization have been slow to come through, and there has been a lack of performance in the high growth areas," she said. The shares slipped 2p to 97½p.

Times, page 26



Overseas ties: Geoffrey Maddrell, chairman, sees growth in foreign sales and supplies (Photograph: John Manning)

CH selling subsidiary for £2m

By Our City Staff

CH Industrials, the industrial holding group, is selling a loss-making subsidiary to Scott & Robertson for just under £2 million, in a deal which will see CH owning almost 10 per cent of the polythene film group.

Scott & Robertson, which unveiled doubled half-year pre-tax profits of £1.4 million, is issuing 845,000 shares to CH and paying £600,000 cash for Calnay Ltd.

CH already has a small holding in Scott & Robertson and is retaining 920,000 shares, equivalent to a 9.85 per cent stake. Scott & Robertson is buying Calnay at its net asset value.

Scott's profits leap was achieved on the back of a 147 per cent increase in turnover to £37.1 million for the six months to end-June.

Earnings per share were up 60.5 per cent to 10.51p. The interim dividend is 1.2p, up from 1p.

Legal action planned against four Clowes intermediaries

By Lawrence Lever

Solicitors acting for Barlow Clowes investors are to sue four financial intermediaries for alleged negligence. This is the first action against middlemen who recommended Barlow Clowes to their clients.

Alexander Tatham, the Manchester solicitor co-ordinating legal action on investors' behalf, declined to name the four intermediaries. However, two which are almost certain to be targeted include Investment and Pensions Advisory Service (IPAS) and DC Wilson.

Both firms were suspended by Fimbra, the intermediaries watchdog, soon after Barlow Clowes collapsed. Fimbra has received 1,800 complaints against intermediaries which recommended Barlow Clowes and is planning further disciplinary action against a number of its members.

IPAS and DC Wilson appear to have the greatest exposure to Barlow Clowes. About £40 million was invested in Barlow Clowes via

IPAS, while DC Wilson has close links with the company. Both Mr Wilson and Mr David Gray, one of the owners of IPAS, claim to have invested substantial sums of their own money in Barlow Clowes. Both say they were duped by the company.

Other possible candidates for legal action are the Analysis Group of Harrogate and Financial Planning Associates.

Lawyers are planning two waves of litigation against the financial intermediaries, says Mr Anthony Gold of Alexander Tatham. "You can't have everyone suing all at the same time. We plan to bring a few cases first to establish the law and the facts for a second, much larger, wave of cases."

A separate firm of solicitors has served writs on Morgan Financial Services, an intermediary based in Newcastle-Lyne.

The negligence actions against the intermediaries may be based on their failing to take adequate steps to check

out the company, or their failure to carry out proper appraisals of the high returns promised by Barlow Clowes on its gilt schemes. They may also be sued for failing to warn clients that the company was being investigated by the Department of Trade and Industry last November.

Some of the financial intermediaries in the firing line discovered the DTI investigation, which was not made public at the time. However, they did not advise clients to withdraw their funds.

One important issue for lawyers planning to sue intermediaries will be the extent to which they had professional indemnity insurance or resources to meet claims from investors.

IPAS is believed to have only £1 million of cover, although it is not certain whether this is £1 million overall or £1 million a year. The firm's insurance policy does not cover the first £25,000 of any claim.

Scaling the heights — again

George Walker, the former boxer and head of the ever-expanding Brent Walker leisure group, is planning to make a comeback — not in the ring but as a mountaineer. Nine years ago, as a youthful 50-year-old, George joined a party which climbed the Matterhorn. A large photograph demonstrating the achievement has hung proudly in his office ever since and has now acted as a spur to encourage him to repeat the climb next April, when he celebrates his 60th birthday. "I had never done any climbing before although I have always kept myself in shape," he says. "A party of 40 set out and 28 of us got to the top. It was a fantastic thing. It is something you will always remember. I had been thinking about what to do when I got to 60 and thought I would try to do it again." To prove that he means business, he tells me that he is now down to 13½ stone — just a few pounds heavier than his old fighting weight of 12 stone 10lbs.

Counter attack

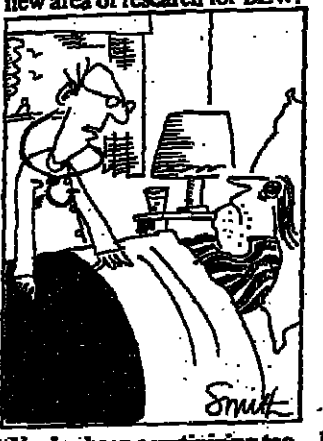
He who laughs last... Shearson Lehman, which owns the British broker L. Messel & Co., recently congratulated itself on poaching Christopher Wheeler, the former investor relations manager at Barclays Bank. But Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the securities side of the bank, has, I hear, now reaped its revenge. For Christopher Davies, banking an-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Once more into the . . .

The acrimony between Sir Adam Thomson, once chairman of British Caledonian, and Lord King of Britis Airways, seems to run deeper than even Lord King had thought. For Sir Adam, who handed over his airline to Lord King when BA launched his successful £250 million bid last year, withdrew, I hear, at the eleventh hour from a presentation ceremony at the Grosvenor House, Hotel last night, at which he had been expected to present an award — a mis-

alyst with Messel, handed in his notice on Friday and, in one month's time, joins BZW. Davies, who will be joining a team comprising Terry Smith and David Pontney, will concentrate on European banks, a new area of research for BZW.



"You've been scrutinizing too many takeover bids terms."

Sally's tally

The generosity which City accountant Bill Baker Leake showed in allowing his employee Sally Ginnell to take time off to help with her rigorous training schedule, has been amply rewarded. Ginnell, aged 22, and already a Commonwealth Games gold medalist, represented Britain in both the Olympic 100 metres hurdles and 400 metres hurdles in Seoul. And, even though she came fifth in the 400 metres hurdles final, she did break the British record at that distance three times in two months. In the Olympic trials in August, she clocked 55.40 seconds. In the semi-finals in Seoul, she broke it again with a time of 54.48, and in the final she did it in 54.03 behind the winner, Debbie Flintoff-King of Australia.

The Devil rides out

Stephen Lewis was in the recording studio yesterday. No, not to record his latest disc — well not yet anyway — but for something called the Moorgate Tapes, which Phillips & Drew distributes to its clients. The news that this leading gift market expert — and the author of a thousand quotable one-liners on the economy — is to branch out on his own, is another development in the changing face of the City. For his former gunslinging partner, Paul Nield, has also recently quit P&D. And, while Lewis will continue as a consultant, based at P&D, it won't ever be quite the same again. Known as the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse — hence the name of his new venture, Fifth Horseman Publications — one source of his popularity, among clients and journalists alike, was the contrast between his image as a mild-mannered, bespectacled economist from Walsall — looking like the archetypal accountant who turned to economics because accountancy was too exciting — and the bloodcurdling horror of some of his forecasts. The title Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse was used with great effect by Brian Milton on TV-am's early morning financial slot, when Lewis regularly entered the studio to the sound of coconut-shell horses' hooves. Its origins, however, stem from the columns of this very newspaper, at the time of a particularly apocalyptic forecast from P&D.

Carol Leonard

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Ryan first with \$5m coal joint venture in Poland

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Ryan International, Britain's biggest opencast coal operator and a specialist in coal recovery techniques, is to be the first Western company to set up a joint coal recovery operation in Poland.

The \$5 million (£3 million) venture, to which Ryan is contributing half the investment cost, could be the forerunner of similar plant deals for Ryan, because Poland, while a big coal producer, has not exploited recovery techniques such as specialized coal washing.

Mr Frank Jackson, Ryan's group general manager, said: "There is clearly much scope for more plants but we want to see with this first one how far we can come out with a profit. It is a high risk area but the opportunities are very big. Potentially earnings are going to be high." Ryan is negotiating for Export Credits Guarantee Department cover for the deal.

Ryan, which claims to be Britain's largest independent coal mining recovery and trading group, is involved in a recommended merger with Carless, the oil and gas explorer, which is expected to go through this month. The £267 million deal puts a value on Ryan of £89.4 million.

The Polish joint venture is with Gwaregorn, a leading mining and railroad operator specializing in coal. Gwaregorn is based in Katowice, centre of Poland's coal industry which produces more than 190 million tonnes a year.

The venture will use Ryan's



Digging up coal opportunities in Poland: Crispian Hotson, chief executive of Ryan

engineering design and technology for coal washing and fine particle recovery. Production is due to start next summer with an annual output of about 100,000 tonnes. The recovered coal will be assigned for export to help earn Poland more of the hard currencies it needs. Coal represents about 11 per cent of Poland's total exports to the West.

Mr Crispian Hotson, the chief executive of Ryan, said: "Over two years we have evaluated all aspects of this project and established our credentials with the Polish coal authorities. Poland's coal

economy is enormous, significantly larger than that of the UK. I am confident this business can grow rapidly to the benefit of both parties."

The Polish venture is Ryan's third overseas project. It produces a tenth of Belgium's coal and has a US opencast coal operation producing up to 800,000 tonnes a year.

Ryan is exploring the possibility of moving into other aspects of the coal business in Poland, including power generation. It is also looking at other national coal economies where technology is less developed.

In Britain Ryan produces

more than 1.4 million tonnes of coal on its account, from three underground mines in Wales and several coal recovery operations. It also produces about 2.5 million tonnes from opencast sites for British Coal.

In 1986 Ryan moved into underground mining to build up a body of expertise in preparation for the possible privatization of mining in Britain.

At present, private sector underground mines are limited to a workforce of 30. There are just over 130 licensed mines of this kind, about 100 of them in Wales.

Parcel delivery war heats up as United Parcel expands

By Our Industrial Editor

United Parcel Service (UPS), the US group which claims to be the world's largest package delivery company with a revenue of \$10 billion (£5.9 billion), is upgrading its services in Britain.

The move is bound to intensify the already tough competition in parcels delivery in Britain among companies such as Securicor, TNT and Federal Express.

In Britain, UPS has previously offered only package and document delivery to and from West Germany and the United States through its British partner, Atlasair Parcels.

The expansion, announced by UPS in London yesterday, will offer a delivery service to

40 countries, including 57 cities in China.

Mr John Rogers, the UPS chairman, said: "This expansion is a major step towards our goal of providing a world-wide delivery service."

The aim was the best possible international service at "generally" the lowest rates, he added.

He saw increasing traffic on the Pacific rim because of continued business growth with likely expansion in the European Economic Community as the single market is introduced.

UPS, which handles more than 10 million packages daily and employs more than 200,000 people around the

world, is best known for its ground delivery systems built up since it was launched as a small messenger service in Seattle in 1907.

The company came comparatively late to computerization and the overnight air delivery business. Now it claims to have the industry's most advanced computerized system for customs clearances, enabling UPS to compete hard in the air delivery sector.

The UPS system tracks parcels closely to generate advance information so that customs clearance procedures can be started before packages arrive in the destination country.

Companies House is relaunched

By Our City Staff

Companies House, the Government's business records office, was yesterday relaunched as an agency. It will carry out the same work but civil servants working there will now be subject to productivity bonuses and business targets.

Lord Young, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was at Companies House in Cardiff — its largest office — to launch the change in status which, he said, would improve efficiency and services to the public.

But Mr Ron Webster, the chairman of the civil service unions at Companies House, claimed that the move would threaten the civil service's traditional neutrality and open the door to corruption, demoralize staff with divisive bonus schemes and further fragment government departments.

There are three Companies House establishments, the two others being in Edinburgh and London. They handle the registration of companies, hold records of annual returns and accounts and provide a number of services to firms.

Ossory assets show 63% rise

By Colin Campbell

Ossory Estates, reflecting buoyant times in the property market — and in particular its New Bond Street, Mayfair and Covent Garden holdings in London — reported a 63 per cent increase from 12.87p to 21.01p in net asset value a share at end-June.

The addition of other property interests and valuations would lift the net asset value even higher, to 26.9p a share for a 109 per cent increase, the board said.

The greatest valuation increase was seen in London and the South East, Ossory says. At balance sheet date, Ossory had unutilized banking facilities available totalling £9 million, and in May, a £25 million loan facility with Sunningdale Trust was arranged.

Group rental income is currently £4.6 million a year, compared with £2 million previously, and in the year to end-June, properties sold generated £21 million, while £48 million was spent on acquisitions and development.

Five investment properties have recently been bought from Simon Engineering Pension Fund, in exchange for 20.3 million Ossory shares. This marks the beginning of a long-term relationship between Ossory and the Pension Fund, the board added.

In London, planning permission for a Covent Garden project involving 21,250 sq ft of offices and a new theatre has been sought, and a business park project and residential development is planned in Kent.

Turnover in the year to end-June was £20.85 million (£17.6 million), and pre-tax profits rose from £1.72 million to £3.77 million. A final dividend of 0.35p makes 0.5p for the year. In the previous period to end-June, 1987, Ossory paid 0.1p, its first dividend for many years.

Inchcape expands testing division

By Michael Tate

Inchcape, the international services and marketing group, is expanding its testing and inspection operations in North America with the acquisition of two companies, for a total of £12.5 million in cash.

It is paying £10.5 million for ETL Testing Laboratories, of New York, which tests electrical consumer goods for safety and performance and £2 million for PKB Scania, the commodity inspector, which

has operations in the US and Vancouver, Canada.

Inchcape, which already runs the second largest inspection grouping in the world, has plans for a significant worldwide expansion in inspection and testing, where it expects to see substantial growth as consumer demand increases for tougher quality control.

Recent half-year figures from Inchcape indicated a £4.5 million profit from these

operations, almost double the previous period's £2.3 million, and the turnover for the full year is likely to exceed £100 million.

The latest acquisitions are Inchcape's largest since it bought Clarkson Puckle in the spring, and are in line with the company's policy of acquiring bolt-on purchases that have the potential for being exploited by the rest of the group.

F&H plans new name and £11m deals to aid recovery

By Michael Clark

F&H Group, the loss-making industrial controls company, yesterday took its first steps towards recovery with two acquisitions worth a total of £11 million and a change of name.

The company is paying an estimated £8 million for Vistec Business Systems — only days after it was the subject of an £8 million management buyout from the Granada Group.

Vistec is a specialist computer and videodata communications services business which Granada acquired together with Electronic Rentals.

To finance the deal, Mr Bob Morton, the chairman of

F&H, is offering 15 million new shares in F&H to the "A" shareholders of Steadycraft, which was formed to make the management buy-out. A further 5 million will be issued if the company matches its profit targets.

In the two years to March 1986, Vistec lost £2.3 million before tax but has since returned to profitability and recently announced pre-tax profits of £1.1 million on sales of £16.6 million.

F&H plans to change its name to Vistec once the deal has been completed.

It is also buying Oysteroak, a leading distributor of computer supplies in the micro-media industry. It trades

under the name of National Computer Supplies and was formed seven years ago.

It was the subject of a management buy-out from Visionaire in 1985. Last year it made pre-tax profits of £300,000 on a turnover of £4 million. F&H will issue another 15 million shares to finance the acquisition with a further 5 million new shares depending on the level of profits for the year to April 30 next.

Because of the number of new shares being issued, Mr Morton plans to increase the authorized share capital from £6 million to £12 million.

Shares of F&H were suspended at 20p.

WORLD MARKETS: TOKYO

Nikkei index falls on thin turnover

(Reuters) — Share prices ended the day lower after spiralling downward from an initial small rise in very thin, dull trading yesterday, brokers said.

There were no incentives to lure buyers, they added.

"It's a quiet market suffering from the Monday doldrums," said Mr Tetsuya Fukami, head of equities at Shearson Lehman Hutton Asia.

The Nikkei index fell 154.60 points, or 0.56 per cent, to close at 27,545.53. It took a sharp 223.54-point fall on Saturday.

Falling shares led rising issues by eight to five on thin turnover of 650 million shares against 550 million in Saturday's half-day session.

Communications, cars, securities house, electrical, retail, rubber, gas, pharmaceutical and oil shares led the declining issues.

Advancing equities were led by credit and lease, bank,

railway and bus, shipbuilding, food, mining, fishery, shipping, textile and some manufacturing issues.

The market seems to have been put somewhat on hold while Emperor Hirohito continued in critical condition, brokers said.

Investors were wary of committing resources should the market close down in the event of his death.

Brokers also attributed yesterday's fall to technical factors after some window-dressing last week before financial institutional investors closed their books on September 30.

Institutions, sidelined in recent months, will be more likely to buy if stocks are cheaper, according to brokers.

"Buying interest has to spread from just large capital issues. The balance is bad for the market," said one broker.

But he added that the external factors were good. Oil prices were low and currency levels stable.

HONG KONG

Hang Seng closes lower in dull trade

(Reuters) — Share prices weakened in dull trading yesterday on a lack of fresh factors, brokers said.

The Hang Seng index closed 11.98 points down at 2,429.07 and the broader-based Hong Kong index finished 7.95 lower at 1,598.65.

Turnover was a very slow 297.45 million compared with Friday's 368.72 million.

Dealers noted mainly institutional trade of second-line issues with retail clients sidelined. Overseas institutions were not active.

The local market sentiment was affected by sentiment in overseas markets, they added.

The food manufacturer ED and F Man Pacific suspended trading for one day following a

tender offer to an unnamed associated company for of its properties.

The share closed at HK\$2.70, HK\$10 cents up on Friday.

Among financial issues, Hongkong Bank, the most active issue, closed unchanged at HK\$5.95. Hang Seng Bank lost HK\$0.10 to HK\$26.90 and Bank of East Asia HK\$20 cents to HK\$16.40.

Elsewhere Swire Pacific A shed HK\$1.10, while Jardine Matheson and Hutchison Whampoa were unchanged at HK\$13.10.

● Singapore — The Straits Times industrial index shed 11.91 points to close at 1,023.05.

MELBOURNE

Prices decline on lack of interest

(Reuters) — Australian share prices closed lower yesterday in light, featureless trade as the broad market sagged on extremely low investor interest.

Brokers said the closure of the Sydney Stock Exchange due to the Labour Day holiday and the absence of any news to spark the market out of its lethargy led institutions and private investors to "sit on their hands."

They said the local market drifted lower all day as leading issues shuffled sideways in the thin trading.

The All Ordinaries index closed 9.0 points lower at 1,542.6 while the All-Industries index fell 14.5 points to end at 2,551.6. The All-Re-

sources indicator fell 4.7 to close at 786.5. The gold indicator finished 15.0 points down at 1,588.2.

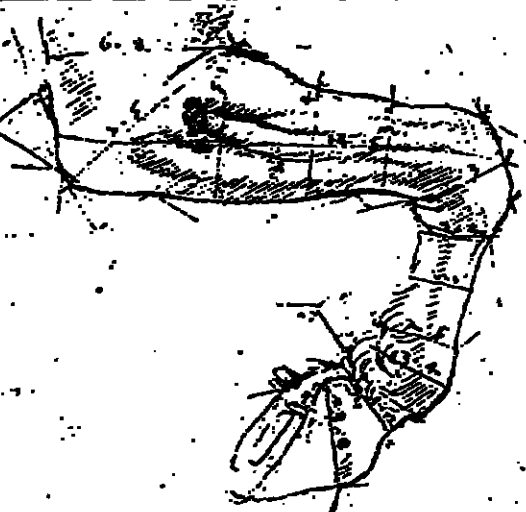
National turnover was a very light 25.95 million shares. Falling issues more than doubled rising shares.

In the industrial sector, Mayne Nickless, trading ex-dividend and ex-bonus, dropped Aus\$20 cents to Aus\$6.10. Arnotts fell Aus\$8 cents to Aus\$5.22. Woolworth Aus\$4 cents to Aus\$3.46 and Amcor Aus\$4 cents to Aus\$4.60.

The few stocks to gain included Pacific Dunlop, up Aus\$3 cents to Aus\$4.43, and Email, up Aus\$2 cents to Aus\$4.20.

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MINET OLYMPIC HOCKEY

The Minet Group, major international insurance brokers, congratulates the Minet Great Britain Men's Hockey Squad on its remarkable gold medal performance in Seoul.

Since 1986, Minet — official sponsors of the Squad — has provided £146,673 in grants to help players prepare for their Olympic triumph.

The exclusive sponsorship included individual Minet Awards for Olympic Excellence totalling more than £91,000, a squad grant of £50,000 and £5,600 for a pre-Olympic training camp.

The money formed part of Minet's exclusive £1.5 million sponsorship package which was administered by the Sports Aid Foundation to help British sportsmen and sportswomen prepare for the Seoul Olympics. In total, 734 individuals competing in 24 sports benefited from Minet sponsorship.

Minet is proud to welcome home the victorious Minet Great Britain Men's Hockey Squad and also congratulates all the other Olympic competitors who brought medals from Seoul and great credit to Britain.



13011

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No.	Company	Group	Dividend
1	Marley	Property	
2	DDT Group	Electronics	
3	Adia	Electronics	
4	Yellowhammer	Paper, Print, Adv	
5	Macro 4	Electronics	
6	Tottenham Hotspur	Leisure	
7	McCarthy & S	Food	
8	Ashted	Food	
9	Anglo S	Building Roads	
10	Investment Deal	Breweries	
11	Christy Hunt	Industrial A-D	
12	Ward Group	Building Roads	
13	Cowan De Groot	Industrial A-D	
14	Calor Co	Oil Gas	
15	Lifecell	Industrial L-R	
16	Strong & Fisher	Shoes, Leather	
17	Son & New (as)	Breweries	
18	Lockyer (T)	Industrial L-R	
19	Chamberlain Ph	Industrial A-D	
20	Unit Biscuits (as)	Food	
21	Douglas (RM)	Building Roads	
22	Robinson (Thomas)	Industrial L-R	
23	Verulam	Electronics	
24	Baker House	Property	
25	Continuity Ind	Industrial A-D	
26	Edro	Industrial L-R	
27	Cape Ind	Industrial A-D	
28	Jacksons Borneo	Industrial L-R	
29	Wilkes (James)	Industrial S-Z	
30	French (Thomas)	Industrial L-R	
31	ASW	Industrial A-D	
32	STP	Chemicals, Plastics	
33	Phil Pyles	Food	
34	Victoria	Industrial S-Z	
35	BAA (as)	Industrial A-D	
36	Wood (SW)	Industrial S-Z	
37	Zetters Op	Leisure	
38	Chorlton Robey	Building Roads	
39	Glaxo	Industrial L-R	
40	First Leisure	Leisure	
41	Millhouse Bisc	Food	
42	Black (Peter)	Industrial A-D	
43	De Moton	Motor, Aircraft	
44	Hallal Bar	Property	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily score for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

High Low Share Price Div

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
Adia	1.10	1.00	9.09
Anglo S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ashted	1.10	1.00	9.09
BAA	1.10	1.00	9.09
Black	1.10	1.00	9.09
Calor	1.10	1.00	9.09
Chamberlain	1.10	1.00	9.09
Christy Hunt	1.10	1.00	9.09
Cowan De Groot	1.10	1.00	9.09
Douglas	1.10	1.00	9.09
Edro	1.10	1.00	9.09
First Leisure	1.10	1.00	9.09
Glaxo	1.10	1.00	9.09
Hallal Bar	1.10	1.00	9.09
Investment Deal	1.10	1.00	9.09
Jacksons Borneo	1.10	1.00	9.09
Lockyer	1.10	1.00	9.09
Macro 4	1.10	1.00	9.09
Marley	1.10	1.00	9.09
McCarthy & S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Millhouse Bisc	1.10	1.00	9.09
Robinson	1.10	1.00	9.09
Strong & Fisher	1.10	1.00	9.09
Tottenham Hotspur	1.10	1.00	9.09
Unit Biscuits	1.10	1.00	9.09
Verulam	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ward Group	1.10	1.00	9.09
Wilkes	1.10	1.00	9.09
Yellowhammer	1.10	1.00	9.09

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
Adia	1.10	1.00	9.09
Anglo S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ashted	1.10	1.00	9.09
BAA	1.10	1.00	9.09
Black	1.10	1.00	9.09
Calor	1.10	1.00	9.09
Chamberlain	1.10	1.00	9.09
Christy Hunt	1.10	1.00	9.09
Cowan De Groot	1.10	1.00	9.09
Douglas	1.10	1.00	9.09
Edro	1.10	1.00	9.09
First Leisure	1.10	1.00	9.09
Glaxo	1.10	1.00	9.09
Hallal Bar	1.10	1.00	9.09
Investment Deal	1.10	1.00	9.09
Jacksons Borneo	1.10	1.00	9.09
Lockyer	1.10	1.00	9.09
Macro 4	1.10	1.00	9.09
Marley	1.10	1.00	9.09
McCarthy & S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Millhouse Bisc	1.10	1.00	9.09
Robinson	1.10	1.00	9.09
Strong & Fisher	1.10	1.00	9.09
Tottenham Hotspur	1.10	1.00	9.09
Unit Biscuits	1.10	1.00	9.09
Verulam	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ward Group	1.10	1.00	9.09
Wilkes	1.10	1.00	9.09
Yellowhammer	1.10	1.00	9.09

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
Adia	1.10	1.00	9.09
Anglo S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ashted	1.10	1.00	9.09
BAA	1.10	1.00	9.09
Black	1.10	1.00	9.09
Calor	1.10	1.00	9.09
Chamberlain	1.10	1.00	9.09
Christy Hunt	1.10	1.00	9.09
Cowan De Groot	1.10	1.00	9.09
Douglas	1.10	1.00	9.09
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Investment Deal	1.10	1.00	9.09
Jacksons Borneo	1.10	1.00	9.09
Lockyer	1.10	1.00	9.09
Macro 4	1.10	1.00	9.09
Marley	1.10	1.00	9.09
McCarthy & S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Millhouse Bisc	1.10	1.00	9.09
Robinson	1.10	1.00	9.09
Strong & Fisher	1.10	1.00	9.09
Tottenham Hotspur	1.10	1.00	9.09
Unit Biscuits	1.10	1.00	9.09
Verulam	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ward Group	1.10	1.00	9.09
Wilkes	1.10	1.00	9.09
Yellowhammer	1.10	1.00	9.09

UNDATED

Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
Adia	1.10	1.00	9.09
Anglo S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ashted	1.10	1.00	9.09
BAA	1.10	1.00	9.09
Black	1.10	1.00	9.09
Calor	1.10	1.00	9.09
Chamberlain	1.10	1.00	9.09
Christy Hunt	1.10	1.00	9.09
Cowan De Groot	1.10	1.00	9.09
Douglas	1.10	1.00	9.09
Edro	1.10	1.00	9.09
First Leisure	1.10	1.00	9.09
Glaxo	1.10	1.00	9.09
Hallal Bar	1.10	1.00	9.09
Investment Deal	1.10	1.00	9.09
Jacksons Borneo	1.10	1.00	9.09
Lockyer	1.10	1.00	9.09
Macro 4	1.10	1.00	9.09
Marley	1.10	1.00	9.09
McCarthy & S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Millhouse Bisc	1.10	1.00	9.09
Robinson	1.10	1.00	9.09
Strong & Fisher	1.10	1.00	9.09
Tottenham Hotspur	1.10	1.00	9.09
Unit Biscuits	1.10	1.00	9.09
Verulam	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ward Group	1.10	1.00	9.09
Wilkes	1.10	1.00	9.09
Yellowhammer	1.10	1.00	9.09

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
Adia	1.10	1.00	9.09
Anglo S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ashted	1.10	1.00	9.09
BAA	1.10	1.00	9.09
Black	1.10	1.00	9.09
Calor	1.10	1.00	9.09
Chamberlain	1.10	1.00	9.09
Christy Hunt	1.10	1.00	9.09
Cowan De Groot	1.10	1.00	9.09
Douglas	1.10	1.00	9.09
Edro	1.10	1.00	9.09
First Leisure	1.10	1.00	9.09
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Strong & Fisher	1.10	1.00	9.09
Tottenham Hotspur	1.10	1.00	9.09
Unit Biscuits	1.10	1.00	9.09
Verulam	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ward Group	1.10	1.00	9.09
Wilkes	1.10	1.00	9.09
Yellowhammer	1.10	1.00	9.09

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
Adia	1.10	1.00	9.09
Anglo S	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ashted	1.10	1.00	9.09
BAA	1.10	1.00	9.09
Black	1.10	1.00	9.09
Calor	1.10	1.00	9.09
Chamberlain	1.10	1.00	9.09
Christy Hunt	1.10	1.00	9.09
Cowan De Groot	1.10	1.00	9.09
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Strong & Fisher	1.10	1.00	9.09
Tottenham Hotspur	1.10	1.00	9.09
Unit Biscuits	1.10	1.00	9.09
Verulam	1.10	1.00	9.09
Ward Group	1.10	1.00	9.09
Wilkes	1.10	1.00	9.09
Yellowhammer	1.10	1.00	9.09

Weak start of the account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began October 3. Dealings end October 14. Contango day October 17. Settlement day October 24.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 28)

High	Low	Company	Share Price	Change	Yield	P/E
1.10	1.00	Adia	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Anglo S	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Ashted	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	BAA	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Black	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Calor	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Chamberlain	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Christy Hunt	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Cowan De Groot	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Douglas	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Edro	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	First Leisure	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Glaxo	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Hallal Bar	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Investment Deal	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Jacksons Borneo	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Lockyer	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Macro 4	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Marley	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	McCarthy & S	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Millhouse Bisc	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Robinson	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Strong & Fisher	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Tottenham Hotspur	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Unit Biscuits	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Verulam	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Ward Group	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Wilkes	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Yellowhammer	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2

BREWERIES						
High	Low	Company	Share Price	Change	Yield	P/E
1.10	1.00	Adia	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Anglo S	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Ashted	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	BAA	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Black	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2
1.10	1.00	Calor	1.10	0.10	9.09	12.2

TECHNOLOGY

Another bite at PC by Apple founder

By Matthew May

Next Wednesday Steve Jobs, one of the founders of Apple Computers and a millionaire by the age of 23, will finally display, in San Francisco, a long-awaited new computer that he claims will usher in the next stage of PCs and will be considerably easier for customers to use.

There is no shortage of such claims in the computer industry, despite the fact manufacturers bring out a succession of models closely resembling each other.

But Mr Jobs's claim is seen as different because he has done something like it before with the advent of the Apple Macintosh.

Despite several problems and lengthy delays in getting the new computer finished, many in the industry take his ideas seriously even though he no longer has the muscle of the billion-dollar Apple Computer behind him, having been ousted three years ago from the company he started in 1976.

For millions of computer owners the Apple Macintosh, as originally thought up and produced by Mr Jobs, represented a new type of computer which was more enjoyable and easier to use with its graphics-based instruction system that could present computer information with simple diagrams rather than the dull screens full of text then popular on other personal computers.

Since then, the quest for "user friendliness" has led many other companies to emulate many of those ideas with the heavy use of graphics becoming important as desktop publishing took off. But can Mr Jobs and his new venture, Next, repeat the trick and produce a more powerful personal computer with new new bells and



Next achievement: Steve Jobs

whistles that is both enjoyable and easier to use.

Initially, the Next computer, expected to cost around £3,000, was to be for the education market but is now expected to be aimed at a far wider audience.

It will emphasize animated graphics, digital sound, high-speed communications, the display of television quality video pictures, and may even have the option of an erasable compact disc for data storage. Even visually it will look considerably different to a standard PC, being a cube designed to look like a large version of a child's building block.

More fancifully, Mr Jobs has also been working on voice synthesis with the aim of allowing people to dictate to a computer with the text automatically appearing on the screen, though this is still some time away.

What is fuelling interest in his new project are reports in the *United States* that IBM, an arch rival of Apple, is

interested in the technology to the extent that it will announce a £3.5 million agreement with Next that will allow it to use the set of symbols and commands designed for the new computer.

Such an alliance will give Next and the new computer a huge boost in credibility, though some are sceptical that Mr Jobs, who has been a fierce critic of IBM's domination of the way PCs look and work, would agree to such a deal.

Mr Jobs has received a further boost as a computer folk hero with the publication last week of his biography, *Steve Jobs: The Journey and the Reward* (Glentworth Press, £14.50).

It is a fascinating story of a man who, after making his first million by the age of 23, was worth more than a 100 times that two years later, which made him the youngest person ever to make the *Forbes* magazine list of the richest Americans.

It also covers the history of Apple Computer until Mr Jobs left after bitter disputes with John Sculley, Apple's chief executive, whom he brought in from Pepsi.

The author of the biography, Jeffrey Young, is now said to be working on a film script following the sale of the film rights.

There is scepticism that the delays in producing Next's computer means it could be overtaken by the continuing fall in the prices of powerful workstations that are seen as its closest competitors.

But one thing Mr Jobs has on his side is that the current squabble between IBM and other manufacturers over what the standard should be for future PCs may make the customers' insistence on compatibility weaker, and if the technical promises are fulfilled and the price can be kept low enough, Mr Jobs could be about to unveil the designer computer of the 1990s.



Today sees the start of the UK Technology Press Awards for 1988, sponsored by *The Times* and Hewlett-Packard.

It is the fifth year of the awards, which now cover 10 categories and which were set up to recognize and promote standards of excellence in a field with more than 150 publications which together distribute more than 50 million copies each year.

The winners will share more than £20,000 of prizes, including:

- Two holidays for two in New York, flying by Concorde, for the features categories.
- A complete HP desktop publishing system for the Journal of the Year.

- HP Vectra personal computers and printers for the best news journalists and technology columnist.

- £1,000 of photographic equipment for the winning photographer.

Entrants have until Monday, October 31, to submit their articles, photos, magazines or programmes, which must have been published or broadcast between November 1 1987 and October 31 1988.

Editors may nominate candidates who have worked on their publications. Journalists may submit entries themselves, which can consist of a maximum of three examples of published or broadcast work for each category.

The winners will be announced at a special awards ceremony at Claridge's, London, on Wednesday November 16, to be hosted by Neil Sheerin.

The judges, who will be assessing the writing, design, production and photographic standards for the various categories, will include a representative from each of the major publishers of magazines in the field, David Whitehouse, the BBC's science correspondent, Lawrence McGinty, ITN's science editor, Ken Morgan, director of the Press Council, and Doug Eyelands, director-general of the Computing Services Association.

The categories are:

- Technology Journal of the Year.
- Technology Columnist of the Year.
- Technology Programme of the Year for Television or Radio.
- Technology Photographer of the Year.
- News Journalist of the Year (computing).
- News Journalist of the Year (electronics).
- Features Journalist of the Year (computing).
- Features Journalist of the Year (electronics).
- Best Designed Technology Journal of the Year.
- Technology Press Personality of the Year.

Entry forms and detailed rules can be obtained from Hursley Ltd, Capital House, 20/22 Craven Road, London W2 3PX (01-402 3347).

Threat of a security flaw down the line

PERSPECTIVE

While traditionally the domain of minicomputers and terminals, departmental computing is now rapidly becoming characterized by the introduction of a personal computer on every desk.

Often networked together to share resources, micros provide a number of benefits — most importantly local intelligence and a cheaper cost.

However, with micros increasingly being required to hold sensitive company information, the restricted level of security available is being regarded as a serious weakness and may even inhibit the wider acceptance of networked PCs.

At present, PCs have almost no data protection mechanisms apart from the reliability of their data storage devices. Disc shadowing is one method used with PCs to reduce the incidence of data loss due to system failure — but this is just one small aspect of security.

A comprehensive security system must encompass the determination, enforcement and auditing of access permissions, both at the PC and network level.

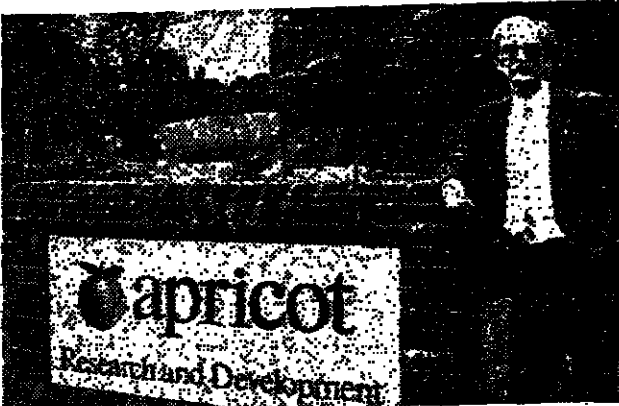
The severe lack of standard security features is particularly apparent compared to the defence and financial markets. In these areas, where sensitive information must be prevented from falling into the wrong hands, the required levels of security are often provided by specialist add-on products.

However, the very fact that these are not an integral part of the hardware suggests that the level of security attainable is to some extent diminished.

By contrast, if security functions are integrated into the PC hardware, the system is more robust because these facilities cannot be physically removed. And the costs associated with security will be lower if it is integrated into the product design.

For companies engaged in high security work, the availability of integral security features, combined with the opportunity for firms to add specific encryption algorithms themselves, ensures the best security.

Access control is one aspect of security which has been



The restricted security on office micros is a serious weakness, says Peter Horne

implemented to some extent on networked microcomputers, via the use of password mechanisms. However, passwords are not an effective method of preventing access to confidential information and do not prevent one user from accidentally deleting another user's files.

One method of strengthening this control is to provide an access "key" which holds a user's unique code and is used to enable — or disable — access to the computer.

The weakness of traditional access keys — for example, bank cash dispenser cards — has been well documented. The access device to a secure PC must not be capable of being copied or duplicated.

For a security system to be of real benefit, it is necessary to be able to monitor and log all successful and failed attempts to access the computer system which can be done by means of an audit trail.

Once a legitimate user has accessed the computer system, controls are needed to authorize users to open various data files. In a networked office, staff in the accounts department would be authorized to open salary and personnel files, while sales staff would typically be denied access to this type of information.

This type of control usually involves specifying hierarchy and grouping, as well as

encrypting data files. File encryption allows data to be moved around the system or stored on removable media in complete security, since only users authorized to open the data file will be able to see a decrypted version of the information.

With PC-based networks being installed to share resources — for example access to hard discs, printers, modems and on-line financial services — it is often desirable to provide users with varying degrees of access.

With microcomputers increasingly being used to store highly confidential information, the next few years will see the majority of users demanding at least a basic level of security.

However, the absence of an official set of security standards in Britain does not serve to facilitate the introduction and market acceptance of security features at the micro-computer level.

The role of developing and implementing security features must be assumed by those who are best qualified to perform this task — the PC manufacturers.

Those manufacturers resisting this trend are fighting against market demand and may well suffer as a result.

● The author is director for research and development at Apricot Computers.

Go-carts to help with the groceries

By Brian Egli

Television addicts in the US who pry themselves away from their sets long enough to shop for a few groceries may soon be in for a welcome surprise at their local supermarket — the Videocart.

Information Resources — a Chicago supplier of marketing services to packaged goods retailers — plans to test its latest invention later this month, which is aimed at people who buy food impulsively.

The Videocart is a grocery trolley with a 6-inch by 8-inch computer screen mounted on its handles. The screen displays



plays food advertisements and store-related information as it passes by electronic sensors stationed on product shelves.

In October, IRI will supply participating supermarkets in Los Angeles, Chicago and Atlanta with a fleet of Videocarts, and beam commercials from national advertisers, by way of satellite to the stores, which, in turn, will transmit them to the carts.

Only two food advertisements will appear in each aisle. During the remaining time of a supermarket visit, information such as tie-in promotions, store maps, recipes and the next number up at the delicatessen counter will be shown.

For example, when a shopper is standing in the bread aisle, a message may flash:

"Don't forget the jam! Aisle 3."

In some cases consumers will be able to select specific information they really want to see. "It will allow them to ask 'where are the toothpicks?' or 'which check-out line is the fastest?'" said Darlene Liebrock, executive vice president of IRI.

So far, IRI has national advertisers representing 18 product divisions lined up for the testing period, which will last about a year.

The cost of the videocart will be covered by food product companies, who will pay IRI to transmit their commercials. The supermarkets will pay nothing, since IRI maintains the satellite service and all necessary equipment, including the carts.

"Now marketers can use the power of video to promote a brand at its point of purchase, where at least two-thirds of buying decisions are made," said Mr Liebrock.

If the test goes well, a national roll-out of Videocart is planned for late 1989. By January 1991, the company predicts Videocart will reach 60 per cent of all American shoppers on a weekly basis.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

BIOLOGISTS

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Software you can now really afford

By Geoff Wheelwright

Just when you think you have purchased every conceivable piece of essential software for your personal computer, along comes yet another bit of PC software technology that looks like it might become indispensable.

But in this case, the software is not expensive. It is called utility software and commonly costs less than £100.

This type of software will allow users to do everything from recovering lost computer files to jumping into a computer spreadsheet program when a computer's memory claims that it is impossible to do so.

Probably the most famous exponent of utility software is an American journalist called Peter Norton, who, after writing several popular utilities for the buyers of US computer magazines, thought that it might be an idea to sell a few of them at a low cost via mail order and through computer dealers in the US.

Today, he has a software empire that he calls Peter Norton Computing and has made millions through the sale of such products. Recently he launched the company in Europe and now presides as chairman over a company of 45 employees.

The UK's own Mirrosoft has also started producing utility software — with a

program called File Rescue Plus — in the hope of repeating Mr Norton's success. But it is a tough and increasingly crowded market.

Meanwhile, there does seem to be more room for software utilities that load into a small chunk of a computer's memory and stay there "permanently" — or at least until you switch the computer off — and do as much with a tiny amount of memory as larger and more expensive packages do with a whole mass of it.

Two such programs are Innova Software's Top Copy Plus, a memory resident word-processing package that claims to be able to do all that most full-blown word-processing applications can do — but using very little memory and being available all the time.

The other is Numbers Up, a package just released in the US that claims to give most of the functions of a Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet in just 12K of memory.

Such products are seen as reintroducing some of the flexibility which some personal computer users may have felt they lost when PC software started to get large and memory-hungry — to the point where the quite substantial 640K memories of many of today's personal computers are almost not enough to run new software.

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TECHNOLOGY

Towards a future of the computerized cottage industry

How to make the homework pay

Caroline Berman
looks at ways of
working away from
the office

In the future more and more people will work from home — all they need is a computer, a telephone and an answer phone, said a recent conference covering telecommuting.

At ICL, a group of people have been working in just this way for the past 19 years. There are currently more than 300 people working from home, as part of an off-site working scheme.

The scheme was originally set up for women who left ICL to start a family. ICL realized it was losing valuable expertise and wanted to find a way of hanging on to it so women could work off site, then return to work full-time when their commitments allowed.

"It has blossomed and grown and now appeals to different categories of people, including the disabled, single parents or those who may choose to live in a remote part of the country," said Diana Hill, manager of CPS Professional Services, the branch of ICL which employs the home workers.

"It also appeals to people with strong interests or hobbies outside work — but the majority are women with children". Mrs Hill has herself worked from her home in Stratford-upon-Avon since 1972, and is sure it has not inhibited her career.

"We try to ensure that it is not a backwater for those who want to mark time. Some don't want the responsibility but working from home can still provide an opportunity to progress in your career in the organization. It is a career and not just an area for pin money."

There are several types of job done off-site. First there

JOBSCENE

are about 100 programmers and designers concerned with support and maintenance of existing software.

It includes technical authors, who write user reference guides, and another group of designers and project managers, who develop new software and applications, and also help with the implementation of new applications.

"The geographical spread of the homeworkers is very useful for us. We can usually find a local person for customers around the country," said Ms Hill.

ICL's homeworkers are not just recruited from former ICL full-time employees. Now only about 50 per cent are recruited from ICL.

"No one with less than five years' experience in a conventional working environment is taken on as a programmer or designer. They need that to be able to tackle problems on their own and to know at which point they should shout for help. If programmers are very new and inexperienced, they may not know when they ought to call for help."

But for technical authors, this five years of experience is not necessary.

"They just need a flair for writing, and all prospective technical authors have to go through a writing test. They may come from all sorts of backgrounds. Teachers are particularly good at presenting information in a clear and understandable way. We are looking for clear communicators," she said.

They have to write things like procedure manuals for retail customers — anything from a user guide for a tiller operator to a guide for a store manager — so they have to be able to communicate at the right level. They work closely with the sales and account managers at ICL.

Not everyone has the right kind of personality suited for working at home. "They have to be self-motivated, self-reliant, well organized, good at



Diana Hill in her home "office" in Stratford upon Avon, with her daughter Lucy, aged 10

managing time and setting the right priorities, and good communicators on the phone or in writing.

"Some people see it as an easy option, but it is not easy to motivate yourself. We spend a long time interviewing people."

"Many women with families really want to work but are in a dilemma. We advise people to have child minders, or some kind of home help if they are working from home. A lot use child minders, some have part-time nannies or reciprocal arrangements with others from ICL, others have a grandmother close by."

"They need to budget their time and have a clear distinction between working and family time. We give counselling in how to achieve this," she continued.

ICL pays its own former staff at the same salary level at which they left the company. If they work part time then they receive a proportion of this salary.

They also get travelling time paid, and travelling expenses, and can get tax allowances for extra heating and electricity bills. ICL pays the phone bills for the time they spend on line to the computer, and also provides all its home workers with an answerphone.

The salary range for ICL programmers and technical authors is roughly from £10,000 to £18,000 and homeworkers would receive a proportion of that according to how many hours they worked.

"We are very formal about scheduling work at the beginning of a project. We have a price, and that relates to the number of hours it will take."

"There are milestones at various points and the programmer or author agrees to the plan at the start of the project. Progress is measured against that plan. It is a formal control mechanism," said Ms Hill.

They are still classed as employees of ICL — they are not self-employed, so get the benefits of employees such as sick pay, holiday pay, maternity pay and pensions.

ICL doesn't employ anyone for less than 16 hours a week, and prefers 20 hours, to ensure they are still covered by the Employment Protection Act, and are entitled to various benefits and employment rights.

Ms Hill is always on the look out for homeworking recruits but often finds it hard to reach them. They don't tend to look through job advertisements since they are not looking for employment in an office. She wants main-frame and micro skills with ICL equipment, although competitive experience can also be useful.

Secrets of the great semiconductor race

By Robert Matthews

Precious few scientists have ever had the nerve to show that science does not progress by a carefully-planned sequence of logical steps towards the truth.

James Watson, co-discoverer of the structure of the DNA molecule, arguably pioneered the genre with *The Double Helix*, published in the 1960s.

He revealed to an uninitiated public that scientific discoveries are often made in an atmosphere of unscientifically intense rivalry, with fame a poorly disguised motivation.

Last year, the discovery of materials that become superconducting when chilled with liquid nitrogen started a race with far more runners than ever searched for the double helix.

This time personal fortunes as well as Nobel Prizes were up for grabs. Fortunately for posterity, a scientist who played a key role in the race to understand the new "high temperature" superconductors had the foresight to keep notes on what it was like to be involved.

Dr Robert Hazen, a crystallographer at the Carnegie Institute of the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington, found himself at the centre of the race by virtue of a chain of scientific acquaintances that led back to Professor Paul Chu



Paul Chu, left, and Robert Hazen: Nobel Prizes up for grabs

of Houston university, the discoverer of liquid nitrogen superconductors.

Although Professor Chu had made the compound, he did not know which part of it was responsible for the superconductivity.

Without knowing its crystal structure, making even more impressive superconductors would be little more than guesswork.

Dr Hazen and his colleagues at the Carnegie Institute got the job of finding the structure, with instructions that the work was to be carried out in absolute secrecy.

In the superconductor race, with so much commercial and scientific gain at stake, no one could be trusted.

Even a scientific adviser to the prestigious *Physical Re-*

view Letters, to which Mr Chu sent his research findings, seemed to be leaking details of the Houston breakthrough to rival research teams.

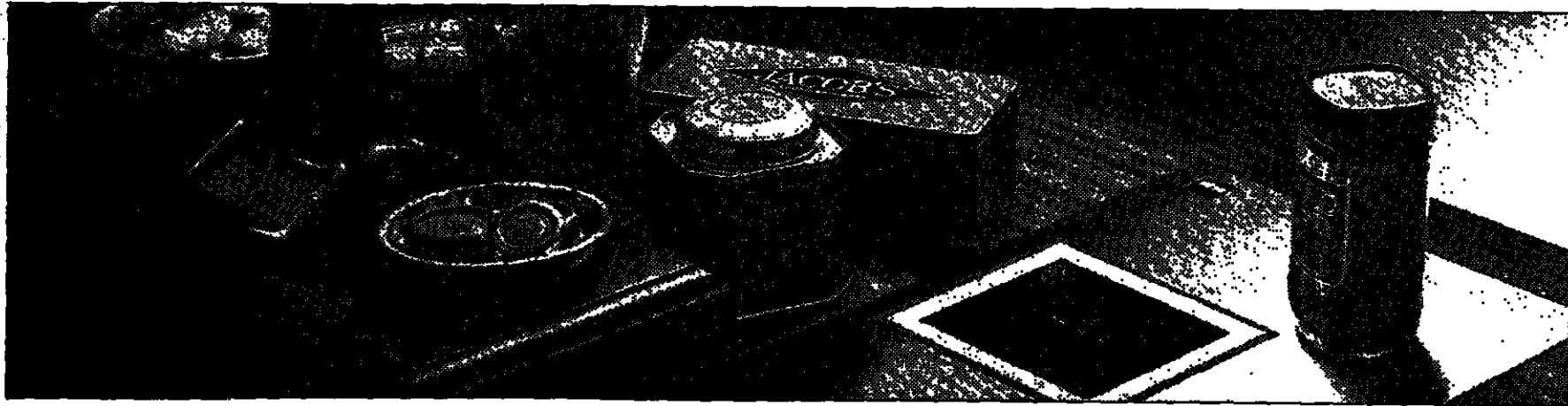
It is against this background of intense competition, inter-ecine suspicion and desperate urgency that Mr Hazen tells his story.

Superconductors: The Breakthrough is an enthralling account of leading edge science being carried out at breakneck speed, leading up to a tense climax at what has become known as "the Woodstock of physics" — the all-night meeting of the American Physical Society in March last year.

● *Superconductors: The Breakthrough* by Robert Hazen is published by Unwin Hyman at £12.95.

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ANDREWS & SONS

HORIZONS

Great to be a graduate

Young people
with degrees
can now expect
more jobs and
bigger pay
cheques, says
Michel Syrett

It is a good time to be a graduate. A round-up of the latest surveys and reports reveals that prospects for newly qualified degree holders are as good as ever and likely to increase with the impending decline in the numbers of school leavers entering higher education.

Competition for good graduates is prompting companies to push up their starting salaries still further. A report by the Institute of Manpower Studies, published in June, indicates that the average starting salary for graduates this autumn is likely to be between £9,000 and £9,500. This represents nearly 80 per cent of average male earnings in the UK, compared with 67 per cent in 1982.

The report, *Graduate Supply and Demand into the 1990s*, also

highlights the dramatic widening in the range of salaries being offered to graduates, which reflect the differences in demand. Large City institutions offer a top rate of £17,500. Oil companies, major retailers and the larger consultancy and management consultancy firms pay up to £12,500. At the other end of the scale, some civil engineering companies and smaller consultancy firms offer as little as £7,500.

The scale and breadth of graduate recruitment is illustrated by the fact that in 1987-88 two large recruiters, GEC-Marconi and the accountancy firm Peat Marwick McLintock, were each seeking 1,000 or more graduates. Companies that wanted to recruit 200 or more graduates included British Airways, the computer consultancy CAP, Courtaulds, ICI and Sainsbury.

The Civil Service continued to be a large recruiter offering about 4,000 vacancies, while the armed forces looked for more than 700 graduates. The accountancy profession recruited about 5,000, representing one in 10 of all graduates entering employment, while the teaching profession was looking for, but not finding, about 10,000 graduates every year to take postgraduate training before entering the profession.

The shortage of good graduates is affecting some sectors more than others. At the end of 1987 half of all recruiters of graduates still had vacancies — this amounted to 10 per cent of their



Richard Pearson, left, lists the qualities needed by graduate entrants into the market: numeracy, literacy, computer literacy, and the ability to think on their feet, be creative, negotiate sensibly and adapt well to new situations and tasks. Right: Graduation day now seems to be the start of great opportunities



total vacancies. Difficulties in recruiting high-flying management trainees and information technology graduates predominated, but companies are also short of graduates in the finance area, mechanical engineers, chemists and graduates willing to take up teaching.

The shortage of teacher trainees is clearly illustrated by projections showing that 51 per cent of all French language graduates would have to go into the profession if the demands for French teachers in the 1990s are to be met.

This year attention has also centred on the increasing shortage of solicitors. A recent report by the Law Society predicts that, unless more law graduates are attracted to the profession, the range of legal services may have to be cut back because solicitors, limited by the

lack of qualified staff, provide only the more lucrative services.

The report proposes radical measures to tackle the problem. These include shortening the qualifying period for solicitors and changing the selection process for graduates applying to do their solicitors' finals at law college.

Potential shortages in the financial sector will also benefit graduates from all sectors in higher education.

A significant report on future job growth in the City, published last week by the London Human Resources Development Group, suggests that while the City's rate of employment growth is slowing down, it still has the potential to create 37,000 jobs by 1992.

This growth will occur mainly in accountancy, management consultancy and software services,

rather than in securities and other hard core financial services, which are experiencing a decline because of last year's financial crash.

The report also concludes that, to meet their future vacancy needs, City institutions will have to extend their recruiting activities well beyond Oxbridge and the handful of other top UK universities.

"Much of the straitjackets that narrow down the candidates at our disposal are self-imposed," said Sidney Smith, of the First National Bank of Chicago. "We need to be more imaginative and less lazy about where we look for our future talent by considering less traditional higher education institutes, such as polytechnics and other establishments offering business-related degrees."

Despite the generally favourable

prospects, there remains a large pool of new degree holders who find it difficult to obtain jobs.

Although up to half of all graduate jobs are now open to students of any discipline, degree subject can be a factor.

The IMS research shows that arts and social science graduates are still more likely to be unemployed than their technological counterparts, and that polytechnic graduates seem to face greater problems in job-hunting than those from universities.

Poor personal qualities are a much more common reason for failure to find employment. Employers use an increasingly sophisticated range of selection techniques to identify professional and managerial potential, involving batteries of tests often held at formal assessment centres.

Personality, ideas, manner, appearance and motivation are critical factors. For some jobs, the extra-curricular activities and holiday work graduates undertook during their years of study may be more important than the person's degree subject.

"Graduates are enjoying an increasingly buoyant market for their skills," concludes Richard Pearson, deputy director at the IMS. "But to take full advantage of this they require certain qualities. First, they need numeracy, literacy and computer literacy, not necessarily to degree level but in terms of a basic familiarity. They also need to think on their feet, be creative, negotiate sensibly and adapt well to new situations and tasks. It is these qualities that will distinguish the high flyers from the also-rans."

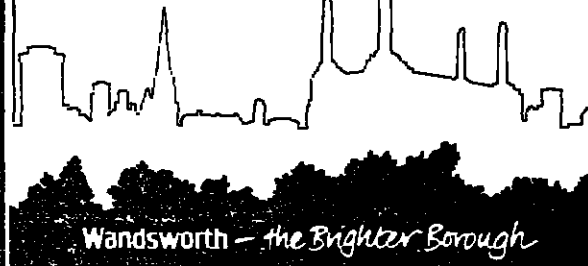
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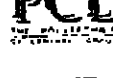
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This medium sized City practice, well known for its expertise in pensions law, seeks an enthusiastic young solicitor with at least one year's relevant experience to join its team.

Commercial Property To £40,000
Our client, 40 partner City firm, requires two commercial property lawyers with a minimum of 1 year's post qualification experience to undertake a varied workload including major redevelopment schemes.

Mixed Conveyancing To £30,000
This friendly expanding central London firm has a vacancy for a conveyancer with between 6 months' and 1 year's post qualification experience to undertake a mainly residential workload with some high-weight commercial work.

Barristers To £20,000
We have a number of clients in private practice, commerce and industry who are presently actively recruiting barristers. Applicants should have a good academic background and some commercial experience is preferable.

If you are interested in any of the above positions or would like to discuss any aspect of your career, please telephone Laurence Simons (solicitor or time) on 01 431 3270 (01 485 1345 evenings/weekends), or write to: Laurence Simons Associates, 35 John Vane, London WC1N 2NS. All approaches will be treated in strict confidence.

COMMERCE/INDUSTRY

Conveyancing C. £16,000+ Car
This large well known construction company requires 2 legal executives to be based in Essex and Manchester handling land acquisitions and all aspects of estate conveyancing.

Commercial To £30,000+ Car
This large "blue chip" conglomerate, based in London, requires a commercial solicitor with good academic qualifications and some relevant experience to handle a wide range of corporate and commercial law within its small, high calibre in-house team.

Commercial To £29,000
A solicitor or barrister with around 3 years' computer related experience is sought by this computer company in North London to fill a combined legal and commercial role.

Conveyancing/Commercial To £25,000+ Car
This trading organisation requires a solicitor or barrister with property experience to handle commercial and some residential conveyancing together with a variety of contract and general commercial work.

Company
Solicitor

BTR plc is a highly successful public company operating in industries ranging from the extraction of construction materials to the manufacture of sports goods. The company continues to enjoy significant growth whilst maintaining leading positions in many of its principal markets.

Based at the Corporate Centre in London, the Legal Department provides a comprehensive service in commercial matters to the European Region of the Group. An exciting opportunity has arisen for a qualified solicitor to handle a broad range of work with specific emphasis on acquisitions and disposals, contract documentation, domestic and European competition law, intellectual property and labour law.

Applications are invited from commercially-minded solicitors with at least 3 years' experience in some of the above disciplines. A very attractive package including a company car and other benefits are offered with this position.

For further details please contact Shona McDougall on 01-831 2000 (01-482 0349 evenings/weekends) or write to her at Michael Page Legal, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



Michael Page Legal

International Recruitment Consultants
London Bristol Birmingham Nottingham
Manchester Leeds Newcastle-upon-Tyne & WorldwideINCORPORATED COUNCIL
OF LAW REPORTING

BARRISTERS

who have completed pupillage and are interested in the development of the law are invited to consider a career as a full time law reporter. The starting rate for reporters on contract to the Law Reports is £14,000 per annum, plus additional fees for reporting for The Times and other journals.

Further details from Robert Williams on 01-242 4248. Applications in writing to The Editor, enclosing a full C.V. to: Carol Ellis O.C., 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2A 5TS.

Industrial Relations Services

Employment Law
Editor

Industrial Relations Services (IRS), part of Eclipse Publications, is looking for an Editor for its specialist Industrial Relations Legal Information Bulletin. This twice monthly subscription based publication monitors and reports developments across the whole area of employment law.

The Editor has overall responsibility for the origination, research, and editorial preparation of copy as well as being involved in the production process. In addition to writing and researching himself, the Editor is therefore responsible for planning the journal, overseeing, co-ordinating and editing the work of a team of specialist research officers, ensuring that deadlines are met, and for the financial and budgetary control of the journal.

The successful candidate for the post is therefore likely to possess a thorough knowledge of all aspects of employment and trade union law, including unfair dismissal, redundancy payments, sex and race discrimination, maternity rights, contracts of employment, collective trade union rights etc. He or she will also be able to demonstrate writing and research skills.

The salary for the post is £20,808 (to be reviewed from 1.1.89). The company offers a range of fringe benefits and six weeks holiday entitlement.

Applications setting out full details of your career to date together with a covering letter showing how you meet our requirements should reach us by 28.10.88 and be addressed to:

The Editorial Manager
Industrial Relations
Services
18-20 Highbury Place
London N5 1QP



ASA LAW



PROPERTY/COMMERCIAL £30,000

This large City practice is, due to further expansion seeking ambitious solicitors who are willing and able to work under pressure and enjoy being part of a team. A full range of commercial conveyancing will be covered. Superb benefits and prospects are offered.

LEGAL ADVISOR SW1 £30,000 + Package
This major international industrial firm is seeking an experienced lawyer with at least 2 years PQ experience of general corporate law either gained in private practice or commerce. The work will include advising management on Corporate & Securities law, assisting with acquisitions, raising finance, advising board on various legal transactions etc.

COMPANY COMMERCIAL

Colchester £30,000
Superb opportunity for an experienced company commercial solicitor (2 yrs + PQ) to join this established East Anglian firm with a large commercial client base. Early partnership prospects are offered along with an excellent benefits package. call or write with full CV to: Sandra Kerman 01 236 4402 ASA LAW ASA House, 6 Ludgate Square London EC4M 7AS

Penningtons

(Incorporating Penningtons, Ward Bowie & Cordales)
Bournemouth

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

required to undertake general High Court and County Court litigation. Would suit enthusiastic person at least 2/3 years admitted. Salary negotiable.

Please reply in confidence with C.V. to

Alan Arnold
70 Richmond Hill
Bournemouth BH2 6JA.
Tel. (0202) 21991.

DORSET
INSTITUTEDEPARTMENT OF
FINANCE AND LAW
SENIOR LECTURER
IN LAW
(Post No 4625)

To join a team of staff engaged in teaching to Honorary level in law, on a wide variety of degree programmes, including Financial Services and Business studies. Applicants should have a relevant degree, work experience and a professional qualification, whilst not essential, would be an advantage.

Salary Range: £15,369 - £17,496 (incl. pension) - £18,540

Closing date: 2 weeks after the appearance of this advert.

Further details and application form may be obtained from the Staffing Officer, Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Holland House, Oxford Road, Bournemouth BH9 8EZ. Telephone (0202) 524111.

Senior
Legal AssistantUp to £13,173 (pay award pending,
pay scale under review)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above appointment.

The person appointed should preferably be a Fellow of the Institute of Legal Executives. Local Government experience is desirable, although not essential, but the successful applicant must be capable of operating with the minimum of supervision in a busy but pleasant working environment.

Responsible to the Solicitor and Deputy District Secretary, the Senior Legal Assistant will be involved in a varied range of predominantly conveyancing and property related matters, combined with other legal duties, and will have the opportunity to participate in the provision of legal advice on matters within his/her area of responsibility.

Relocation etc. expenses are available and temporary accommodation will be provided if required.

Applications forms and job descriptions are available from the Personnel Officer, Forest Heath District Council, College Road, Forest Heath, Norfolk IP28 7JY. Telephone (0509) 710000 ext 201. To discuss the post informally speak to David Bandy (Solicitor) on ext 232. Closing date for return of completed forms is 14 October 1988.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS
AND GYNAECOLOGISTS
SECRETARY/
EXAMINATIONS ASSISTANT
C. £10,000

The College is a professional organisation conducting examinations for doctors wishing to specialise in obstetrics and gynaecology.

The Secretary/Examinations Assistant will be required to assist with the organisation of the College Membership and Diploma Examinations which are held in the United Kingdom and Overseas. Applicants should have a secretarial or administrative background. The person appointed will be required to work without supervision and to strict deadlines. Word processing skills would be an advantage although the intention is to computerise the system in the near future. The Salary will be £9,969 to £11,887 (under review) according to age and experience. The College enjoys excellent working conditions which include free lunches, a flexible 35 hour week, 21 days leave plus public holidays and car parking.

Please contact Mrs Anita Simmonds for an application form and details on 01-262 5425 ext 223, or RCOG, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RG.

SENIOR ASSISTANT
COUNTY ESTATES SURVEYORCirca. £28 - £30k plus a substantial remuneration package.
Kingston upon Thames

The County Council has made great strides in the rationalisation of its property holdings, both by putting them to better use in the public service and by realisation of their value on the open market. Capital receipts from the disposal of surplus property - vital to the Council's programme of building and engineering projects - last year totalled £29.2 million.

The above post is crucial to this process, heading up the Review Division of the Valuation and Estates Department. The present incumbent has, however, deservedly landed a prestigious post elsewhere and we are now urgently looking for someone else to come forward who will maintain the momentum and further develop and refine the property review process.

SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

FROM BISHOP TO KING

In the 17th Century an exchange of land turned Bishop's Lynn into King's Lynn.

Of nominal importance perhaps, but in chess terms this was a very significant move. For the King is the most vital piece to a game, without it, the game ends. And, unlike the Bishop, the king is free to move in any direction, albeit one step at a time.

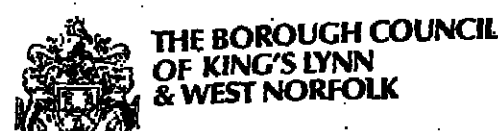
As a SOLICITOR with King's Lynn and West Norfolk you will enjoy many of these characteristics. A key member (certainly no pawn) of a lively, well structured team, you will be involved in a wide range of challenges with the opportunity to develop your talents in any chosen direction. And with the freedom of open spaces plus a thriving town centre, there is every direction to choose.

In return for your achievements you will not be on the Civil List but you will receive a generous benefits package including a salary of up to £17,541 p.a. plus a relocation package of up to £7,500 and a shared equity mortgage scheme to help you move to this beautiful, unspoiled part of the County.

This vacancy is also available part-time if appropriate.

Move up (across or over...) to a challenging career. For further details and an application form please contact the Personnel Section, King's Court, Chapel Street, King's Lynn PE3 1EX. Tel. (0553) 692722 ext. 278 or 285.

Closing date 19th October 1988.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL
OF KING'S LYNN
& WEST NORFOLK

BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Zomba Music Publishers Limited, the highly successful and rapidly expanding international music publishers, has an outstanding career opportunity in its Business Affairs Department.

The successful applicant should ideally be a young, recently qualified solicitor/barrister. They will report to the Head of Business Affairs for the Zomba Group and work in close liaison with the General Manager of Zomba Music Publishers. Their responsibilities will include all aspects of legal and business affairs matters pertaining to music publishing and allied businesses.

This position offers outstanding prospects, an attractive remuneration package, plus additional benefits appropriate to this important post.

Applications should be in writing, enclosing a C.V. to:-

Ms Susan Kennedy
Zomba Music Publishers Ltd
Zomba House
165-167 Willesden High Road
London, NW10 2SG

All applications treated in strictest confidence.

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

WEST END & HOLBORN OFFICE

PRIVATE PRACTICE

PROPERTY 1988/1989 QUALIFIERS
We have been instructed by a number of firms throughout the Capital seeking property lawyers who are due to qualify in December 1988 or January 1989 and welcome applications from candidates with good academic backgrounds and relevant experience gained during articles. Competitive salaries and excellent prospects.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY IMMEDIATE PARTNERSHIP
W1 Medium sized commercial practice seeks a senior commercial property lawyer at salaried partnership level, with the ability and experience to drive major clients in all fields of commercial property work. Successful applicants are most likely to have spent a large part of their professional life with a 'blue chip' firm. A highly competitive remuneration package reflects the importance of this position.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL
W1 Exceptionally high quality company/commercial work can be gained in the dynamic commercial practice based in the heart of the West End. Candidates should be recently qualified having gained substantial relevant experience of company/commercial matters during articles. You will be rewarded with an excellent salary and good career prospects.

For details of Private Practice vacancies throughout the Capital, please contact Gillian Croft on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-272 2837 (evening and weekends).

6TH FLOOR, 29-31 OXFORD ST, LONDON W1R 1RE.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL LAWYER
W1 One of the world's leading pharmaceutical groups has a vacancy for a lawyer aged late 20's or early 30's with experience of general commercial work. Joining a small professional team you will be involved in a wide variety of in-house quality commercial work. There will also be some overseas travel.

LEGAL ADVISER
SW1 International group involved in automotive distribution and related activities has an exciting vacancy for a young commercially minded lawyer. Reporting to the Group Secretary and advising at senior management level you will be responsible for commercial contracts, employment, EEC litigation and general legal advice. Superb long-term prospects.

CONSTRUCTION LITIGATOR
LONDON Young Solicitor or Barrister with around 2 years' construction or commercial litigation experience is sought by this major construction company based in West London. Excellent opportunity to undertake quality commercial litigation in-house.

For further details of Commerce and Industry vacancies throughout London, please contact Robert Drury on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-341 4875 (evening and weekends).

BADENOCH & CLARK
LONDON • BIRMINGHAM • BRIGHTON • MILTON KEYNES • READING
RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS

CITY OFFICE

PRIVATE PRACTICE

COMPANY & COMMERCIAL
SE1 Due to an increased workload, this small firm based in London Bridge requires a Solicitor with at least one years post qualification experience to join its company and commercial team. The available client list includes many multinationals and household names. The successful candidate will have an excellent academic record and the drive to succeed in a busy environment. Good partnership prospects.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY
EC1 Our client, a highly respected and thriving City practice now requires two additional Solicitors one at newly qualified level, the other with at least three years post qualification experience to join their property department. Excellent prospects for successful applicants.

CONSTRUCTION
EC4 This growing City practice requires solicitors of 3-4 years post qualification experience to join its construction litigation department where they will deal with building dispute litigation and arbitrations. Candidates with good commercial litigation experience who now wish to specialise in the construction field will be considered.

For details of Private Practice opportunities throughout the Capital, please contact Judith Farmer or Rose Hollowell on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-272 2827 (evening and weekends).

16-18 NEW BRIDGE ST, LONDON EC4V 6AU.

COMMERCE & BANKING

COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR
EC4 A young Solicitor with up to 3 years post qualification experience is sought by our client, a leading international blue chip organisation, to join their legal department. Advising on a wide range of commercial matters including product liability, consumer complaints, contracts, EEC competition law and intellectual property, this represents an excellent opportunity to gain broad corporate experience.

GRADUATE COMPLIANCE
CITY One of the UK's leading merchant banks is offering a unique opportunity to a 1988 University law graduate. After an initial period spent in the compliance department the incumbent may have the opportunity of joining the general graduate training scheme. Only those with 2.1 and above will be considered.

CORPORATE FINANCE
CITY Our client, a UK merchant bank with strong international connections requires young Solicitors to join busy teams advising on a full range of transactions. There are opportunities both for those with some merchant banking experience and for candidates who have gained good company/commercial experience in the profession.

For details of Commerce and Banking opportunities throughout the Capital, please contact Joe Reilly, Amanda Browne or Robert Digby on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-870 1896 (evening and weekends).

BADENOCH & CLARK
LONDON • BIRMINGHAM • BRIGHTON • MILTON KEYNES • READING
RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS

International Lawyer

c. £40,000 pa + car

Outstanding opportunity for a senior commercial UK solicitor, late 30s, to take responsibility for UK legal matters in the European Legal Department of a large, expanding US corporation with a major presence in the UK and other EEC countries. Total sales in Europe exceed \$500 million a year with manufacturing operations in 6 European countries.

Based at their European Headquarters in Surrey, you will play an important role in the Group's highly contractually-oriented business activities.

The work will include major commercial agreements, joint ventures, acquisitions, corporate work, competition law, etc. You will be the Secretary of the UK companies and will have considerable opportunity for involvement in legal work for other Group subsidiaries in more than a dozen countries in Europe. A second European language would therefore be an advantage.

The job offers pleasant working conditions, attractive range of benefits, and excellent career prospects.

For details, please ring Sonya Rayner or send her a copy of your c.v.

Chambers

Recruitment AND PARTNERS Consultants
74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET
Tel: 8951182 (01) 606 9371 Fax (01) 600 1793

MIDDLE EAST

Oil Lawyer: Head of Legal Department

Exceptional opportunity for senior oil lawyer to head the established head office legal department of a major oil exploration company in the Middle East with worldwide exploration interests.

Reporting to the Deputy Managing Director, you will be responsible for all areas of legal advice other than local law, including corporate, finance, commercial, taxation, and operations. The work will include joint venture agreements, development and production agreements, industry farm-in and

farm-out agreements, production acquisition agreements, and drafting and negotiating petroleum titles.

Candidates should be solicitors or barristers with considerable experience in the upstream side of the petroleum industry. They should have good senior level negotiating skills and the ability to work well with technical and financial management.

An excellent tax-free salary is offered, with substantial expatriate benefits. For details, please contact Sonya Rayner.

Chambers

Recruitment AND PARTNERS Consultants
74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET
Tel: 8951182 (01) 606 9371 Fax (01) 600 1793

Legal Assistant

Bovis Construction Limited, one of the UK's largest building contractors, is offering a challenging career as a Legal Assistant.

The successful applicant will be legally qualified. You will work closely with an Assistant Company Secretary mainly concerned with Commercial activities, Contracting conditions and negotiations. Previous experience in the construction industry would be an advantage, but is not essential.

For the person we appoint, we are prepared to negotiate a salary which reflects the importance we attach to this position. Valuable additions will include a Company car, pension with life cover and permanent health cover.

We are an equal opportunities employer.

If you would like to work in a stimulating environment, which offers job satisfaction and good prospects in our flourishing Company, write with personal and career details to:

J. P. Davidson,
Personnel Officer,
Bovis Construction Limited,
Bovis House, Northolt Road,
Harrow, Middlesex HA2 0EE.
Telephone: 01-422 3488.



LAND ADMINISTRATOR

Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Company, part of the world-wide Amoco Corporation, has ongoing commitments to onshore oil exploration activities in the U.K. To assist with these, we are seeking a Land Administrator who will be responsible for dealing with local authorities, land owners and other relevant bodies.

In the planning area, your role will be to discuss our activities with interested parties, to communicate our proposals to the general public in the area of operation and to coordinate applications for appropriate planning and governmental requirements. You will also be responsible for identifying potential sites for exploratory wells to be drilled and then negotiating with land owners and their advisors to obtain the necessary access to the land.

The ability to cooperate easily with colleagues in various disciplines will be very important, and excellent communication skills are essential.

Salary and benefits will be commensurate with those of an international oil company and will reflect the responsibilities of the position. Your background is likely to be legal/business oriented and you are likely to have experience in planning matters and in settling contracts and their administration.

Please apply in writing, enclosing a full curriculum vitae, to:
David M. Stoyler,
Human Resources Department,
Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Co.,
Amoco House,
West Gate, Ealing,
London W5 3DL.



INTERNATIONAL TAX AND TRUST ADVISERS

With opportunity for Profit & Equity Participation

An exceptional business and career opportunity is open for outstanding individuals to join the Private Capital Group, the personal financial management specialists within the Scandinavian Bank Group.

Candidates are sought to make up a unique team which, comprising UK and International tax and trust expertise, will specialise in supporting the proprietors and senior management of major UK and International enterprises, through independent and innovative fiscal and financial advice.

The candidates will be qualified accountants and lawyers, with at least ten years' professional experience with one of the leading firms of solicitors

or accountants. They will have an established reputation and proven expertise in UK and International tax and trust advice, and will be in a position to make a fundamental contribution to the growth and success of the operation from the outset.

Particularly, they will be keen to fulfil a strong personal entrepreneurial aspiration in forming and running their own business with the Private Capital Group as a shareholder and partner.

For an initial discussion on this appointment, suitably qualified candidates should telephone Geoffrey Ritchie, Personnel Adviser on (01) 929 5252 or write to him at the address below.



The Private Capital Group, 8 Hill Street, Mayfair, London W1X 7FU. Tel: (01) 408 2297

WHY WOULD A HIGH FLYING CITY LAWYER LIKE YOU WANT TO JOIN A SMALL FIRM IN BLOOMSBURY?

Because:

- You want to stay in an international commercial practice
- You enjoy working with people who share your high standards, your ability, integrity, sense of fun
- You like to add variety to your specialist work - You are committed to working hard but would like to take some evenings and weekends off!
- You have that special flair to attract and build a successful practice
- Your timing is impeccable - now is the time to come on board

We need outstanding commercial lawyers to handle to workload and to extend our range of client services. This offers opportunities both for those whose skills supplement our own (e.g. corporate, media, energy) and for those able to develop complementary services (e.g. aviation, construction, tax). So whether you are a property wizard, a Yellow Book type, a media buff, an oil expert, an employment person (m/f), an aviator or an all round commercial egg, write to or telephone Michael Brown.

BROWN COOPER
SOLICITORS

7 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2DR
Tel: 01-404 0422 (evenings 01-831 8690)

Banking Ombudsman

The independent Council which is responsible for the Banking Ombudsman scheme will shortly be appointing a successor for Mr Ian Edwards-Jones QC who has been the Ombudsman since the inception of the scheme.

* The scheme, which has been in successful operation for three years, covers all the main UK High Street banks with, in total, about 33 million customers.

* The task of the Ombudsman is to act as an impartial conciliator and adjudicator in respect of complaints from individuals.

* Pre-requisites are a strong legal background and the authority and personal stature successfully to achieve settlements in issues of widely differing degrees of complexity. The essential absence of bias will preclude significant prior connection with the banking industry.

* The appointment is open to men or women. Terms are flexible and for discussion, but the remuneration will not be less than £45,000 with the usual benefits.

Those wishing to be considered are invited to write in confidence before 16 October to:

Brendon Sewill CBE, Clerk to the Council,
The Office of the Banking Ombudsman,
Citadel House, 5/11 Fetter Lane,
London, EC4A 1BR
(01 - 283 8866)

LEGAL & FINANCIAL

£1,000 cash prizes and Apple Macintosh computers to be won

The Young Professionals' Competition

The legal and accountancy professions are changing fast. Solicitors and accountants are throwing off their traditional conventions and becoming deeply involved in the wider world of business and public affairs.

The aim of the competition, therefore, is to give students and other young people preparing for the professions an opportunity to write, in the manner of a newspaper "opinion piece", about a matter which is of public interest and relevant to the professions.

There are two categories, legal and financial, each with its own sponsor and panel of judges.

Although the selection of the winners will be at the discretion of the judges, they are likely to base their judgement on the clarity and insight with which the entrants put their case.

All entries must be received by Friday November 4 and the names of the winners will be announced in *The Times* on Tuesday November 29.

Winners of each category will be awarded £1,000 cash and an Apple Macintosh SE twin-disk computer worth £2,200. The two runners-up will receive framed cartoons by Ken Pyne.

All short-listed entrants will be invited to an awards lunch, hosted by the Editor and partners of the two sponsor firms, to be held in London at the end of November.

Today *The Times* launches an exciting competition for young people preparing for careers in the law and accountancy. There are two categories, one for each profession, each with a first prize of £1,000 cash and an Apple Macintosh SE computer, plus runners-up prizes



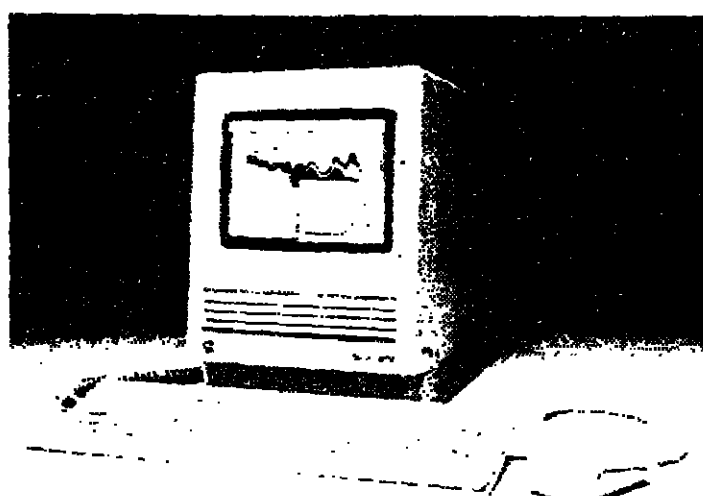
Lord Mackay

THE COMPETITION JUDGES

Distinguished representatives from the law and business will help judge *The Times* competition: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, and Sir Hector Laing, chairman of United Biscuits, have agreed to join Charles Wilson, Editor of *The Times*, and senior partners from the competition's sponsors - Clive Boxer of Fishburn Boxer, the solicitors, and Peter Edwards of Arthur Young, the accountants.



Sir Hector Laing



Joint first prize: the Apple Macintosh SE computer worth £2,200

THE RULES

1. The competition is open to all readers of *The Times* (except employees of Arthur Young, Fishburn Boxer and News International and their families) who are under the age of 25 on December 31, 1988. Entrants should not submit articles for more than one category.

2. Entries should be submitted in duplicate, typed and double-spaced. At the head of the first page should be the title of the competition and the category for which it is submitted, together with the entrant's name, address, daytime telephone number, date-of-birth and occupation or study of subject. The name of the entrant should also appear on the top of each successive page. No entry should be longer than 700 words.

3. Entries for the Legal category should be addressed to: Fishburn Boxer Award, *The Times* Young Professionals' Competition, Ann Hicks c/o Epigram Associates Ltd, New Rusk House, 28-30 Little Russell Street, London, WC1A 2HN, and should be received no later than Friday November 4 1988.

4. Entries for the Financial category should be addressed to: Arthur Young Award, *The Times* Young Professionals' Competition, c/o Victoria Tomlinson, Arthur Young, Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 3TH, and should be received no later than Friday November 4 1988.

5. Copyright for short-listed entries will rest with News International.

LEGAL category sponsored by FISHBURN BOXER

Readers are asked to comment, in no more than 700 words, on whether 'trial by the media' can ever be justified.

The judges will be Lord Mackay, Clive Boxer and the Editor.

In the light of television programmes such as *Death on the Rock* there are question marks over the way the media treats big news stories.

"The aim of the media is not to do justice," says Mr Boxer, "yet there are many situations in which it takes the intervention of the press to alert

judges to aspects of the case in which they might be unaware."

Fishburn Boxer, which is based in The Strand, specializes business law, and in its own practice is aware of situations in which press comment could have altered the outcome of sensitive cases.

"I hope entrants to the competition will be encouraged to think about the way the media influences the judicial system and be able to discuss the rights and wrongs of that," says Mr Boxer.

FINANCIAL category sponsored by ARTHUR YOUNG

Readers are invited to comment, in no more than 700 words, on the view that the hunger for short-term profitability is destroying British industry.

The judges will be Sir Hector Laing, Peter Edwards and the Editor.

Mr Edwards says: "The mood in the City has changed dramatically over the last five years so that fund managers are now making judgements on a quarterly basis.

"This has to be a matter of concern, especially where attitudes to

companies in bid situations are affected, and many of the fund managers are too inexperienced to be able to resist the demand for short-term profits."

Arthur Young is the second largest firm of accountants in Europe and puts a strong emphasis on nurturing its trainees in business understanding as well as in accountancy skills.

As a result its partners are well attuned to the many difficulties which confront much of British industry at present.

German Speaking Lawyer

W1

£35,000+

Our client is a German owned pharmaceutical and health care group, with worldwide operations and a turnover in excess of £1 billion per annum.

They require a lawyer to join a small team of professionals based at their head office in the West End, to handle a wide range of commercial matters. The ideal candidate should have a number of years' experience in a corporate

environment, ideally including exposure to EEC, tax and insurance work, and must possess a reasonable degree of fluency in German.

If you would like to find out more about this position, please telephone Shona McDougall on 01-831 2000 (01-482 0349 evenings/weekends) or write to her at Michael Page Legal, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2 5LH.

Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants
London Bristol Birmingham Nottingham
Manchester Leeds Newcastle upon Tyne & Worldwide

SOLICITOR

Lambeth Building Society wishes to appoint a Solicitor to be based at its Head Office.

This is a new appointment and the successful applicant will be expected to take full responsibility for litigation in the Mortgage Department. A knowledge of Financial Services, Consumer Credit, Banking and Company Law will be required.

An excellent remuneration package is offered, including a concessionary mortgage, BUPA and a car.

Please write, enclosing a full C.V. to:- Mr D.O. Hayward, General Manager, Lambeth Building Society, 118/120 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7XE marking your envelope 'SOLICITORS - STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL'.

Lambeth
BUILDING SOCIETY

FILM FINANCE AND PRODUCTION LAW

The largest and most varied international entertainment practice outside Los Angeles needs two senior solicitors.

Both posts demand a high level of legal ability, versatility, skill in resolving problems and an interest in the laws of contract, copyright, personal property, mortgages, company and private international banking.

The first solicitor we're looking for will be expected quickly to assume day to day responsibility with little supervision from a senior partner acting for banks in project financing of independent film producers and distributors.

For this post, you must be numerate and should have several years experience in the documentation of

film production and distribution as a basis for loan security documents, plus banking experience (or the desire to acquire it).

The second solicitor's role will be to use his/her considerable experience of film production and distribution contracts to fill the gap shortly to be created by the departure of a partner and to extend our film producer clientele.

To find out more, telephone Arthur Buck on 01-242 1212 or write to Gillian Tamsett, Personnel Manager at Five Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LF.

DENTON HALL
BURGIN & WARRENS

Bankers Trust is a leading global merchant bank with a reputation for excellence based on a flexible and imaginative approach to investment banking. Due to the growth in the Bank's Capital Markets business, they currently seek

Transaction Executives

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THE LAW

Private lives, public cases

For many years I have been concerned by the numerous legislative restrictions on the Press. But there is one respect in which the freedom of the Press has led to an imbalance between the circulation of the so-called tabloids and the serious newspapers, and between the rights of the private citizen and the freedom to publish, due to the absence of a right of action for infringement of privacy in this country.

Increasing concern about the effect of the absence of this right has been expressed by the chairman of the Press Council, Sir Zelman Cowen, who argues that the private citizen should have a right of action for damages for

infringement of privacy. Only last month he was reported to be "sick at heart" when he read of yet another revelation which "exposes people to great hurt".

This concern is not new. In 1970, Justice, the English section of the International Commission of Jurists, published a report, "Privacy and the Law", under the joint chairmanship of Mark Linnman, QC, and myself.

That report, after drawing attention to Article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (to which our government is a party), examined in detail the law of privacy in several

other countries and concluded that there should be a right of action for infringement of privacy.

The Convention provides that "everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence", and the absence of the invocation of this right has inevitably led to a small number of tabloid newspapers blatantly exploiting details of the private lives of those even marginally known to the public, to the considerable distress of the victims and their families, but undeniably to enhance their circulations at the expense of the majority of the responsible Press.

Many may consider that blame for the unrestricted intrusion into the private lives of citizens, publication of so-called sensational revelations (often fiction) and the not-infrequent practice of causing distress to others by the technique of guilt by association, must surely lie with the powers that be.

The fact is that, for more than 20 years, there has been a failure to introduce into our law the appropriate



A right of action for protection of privacy is long overdue, says

Peter F. Carter-Ruck

private provisions of the European Convention.

It is surely a matter for strong criticism that while there has been a right of privacy in the United States since 1890 and in France, West Germany and Italy for many years, there is no such right in this country.

Protection of privacy involves four different rights:

● the right to prevent appropriation of one's likeness or name for commercial gain

● to prevent intrusion into one's private domain

● to prevent public disclosure of private facts

● to prevent a person being placed in a false light in the public eye.

Although the laws of trespass, defamation, copyright and breach of confidence in certain circumstances give the private citizen a right to protection, such laws cannot be invoked, for example, to prevent a journalist with a telescopic lens from photographing anyone through a window or over a wall; nor can the law prevent anyone leaving a sound-actuated tape-recorder in a hotel bedroom for the purposes of obtaining evidence and later re-hiring that room to collect the tape-recorder.

A few years ago, a tabloid newspaper published an article headed "My Marriage by Mrs..." giving details of her alleged conversation with a member of the Royal Family about the breakdown of her marriage.

The article was not written by the lady in question, she had not given an interview to the Press

and it was pure fiction. That would have been an appropriate case for a right of action for infringement of privacy.

The absence of this right has caused two-fold damage to the more responsible newspapers and magazines.

First, some newspapers have been forced down-market to compete with those who have put circulation before quality and responsibility.

Second, disapproval of some sections of the Press has led generally to large awards of libel damages. These awards, it seems, are being taken by juries as a guide in actions against more responsible newspapers and magazines whose editors are concerned to report accurately but who, in all good faith, occasionally err, to the detriment of the financial viability of their newspapers.

This was clearly evidenced in the recent award against a trade magazine. The editor had not only published an apology but also offered to pay £2,000 damages.

The action went to trial and the award was £300,000.

Thus, the absence of a law of privacy by which a minority of newspapers can exploit the misfortunes of others for the titillation of the public has indirectly led to severe financial penalties for those who seek to maintain high standards of journalism.

It is to be hoped that this lacuna in English law will be remedied either with legislation or alternatively by judicial wider interpretation of the ambit of the law of breach of confidence.

This is a matter of serious and pressing concern and one which many feel justifies the title of Henry Porter's book on the tabloid Press, *Lies, Damn Lies and Some Excesses*.

Indeed, the disingenuousness of publishing as fact reports of pure invention reminds one of Sam Goldwyn's advice to a new film actor, "My boy, the most important thing to remember is honesty. Once you can fake that, you're home."

The author is senior partner of Peter Carter-Ruck and Partners

Law Report October 4 1988

No principle prevents father's access after sexual abuse

H v H

Before Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Lord Justice Butler-Sloss

[Judgment September 30]

No principle of law existed to prevent a father who had committed serious acts of sexual abuse against his young daughter from being allowed access to her. Although such conduct was an extremely important factor to be taken into account, if it could be shown that it was in the best interest of the child to remain in contact with the father then an order for immediate supervised access could be made.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing a mother's appeal from an order made by Mr Recorder Beard at Kingston County Court in April 1988 by which he granted a father supervised access to his daughter aged 11 and two young sons on one Saturday each month.

Mr Guy Kears for the mother; Mr Paul Hart for the father.

LORD JUSTICE BUTLER-SLOSS said that the parties married in 1974 and had three children, a daughter born in 1977 and two sons born in 1979 and 1981. The father had been a church

minister. He committed adultery and the marriage broke down. In divorce proceedings in 1985 custody of the children was given to the mother with reasonable access to the father.

At that time the father was found to be a good father and trusted with the children. However in March 1985 the mother became concerned about the behaviour of her daughter, stopped the father having access to her and consulted a child psychiatrist.

Proceedings by the father for access came before a judge in May 1986 at which time the mother reluctantly consented to an order for regular access under the supervision of the woman with whom the father was living and intended to marry.

But further concern by the mother about her daughter led her to go back to the court welfare officer who advised her to visit the NSPCC together with her daughter. A view was then formed that the daughter had been the victim of serious sexual abuse by her father over a period of time subsequent to the parting of her parents.

The police were informed and their interviews with the

daughter—evidence of which had been before the recorder—disclosed that serious incidents had taken place. However, criminal charges against the father were not proceeded with because of lack of any corroboration. He consistently had denied sexual abuse. He had not had access to any of his children since November 1986.

The father's application for defined access came before Mr Recorder Beard in April who, after hearing evidence from a number of witnesses, determined that the daughter had been subjected to sexual abuse at the hands of her father.

The recorder then stated that the daughter was an intelligent girl and that notwithstanding her experiences had suffered no harm. She wished to see her father again. Her brothers had not been ill-treated: all three children wished to see the father.

Moreover, it was accepted by the mother that the woman with whom the father lived was a fit person for her children to be associated with. Counsel for both parties agreed that the three children should be treated together. But Mr Kears criticized the recorder's findings and his decision on the grounds that (1) there

was a principle that where serious sexual abuse had occurred no future access should be ordered and (2) that in exercising his discretion in the father's favour the recorder erred in putting the benefits of the father's access to the children as having greater importance than the seriousness of the offences that he had committed and that in so doing he had not sufficiently taken into account the effect on the children of reviving access when they were in need of a period of "calm and regularity".

In support of counsel's first submission the court was invited to consider the Court of Appeal's decision in *In re R* (unreported, May 19, 1986). But that case was of a very different kind save that the allegations were equally serious.

Whenever access was contemplated as being possible in the future but objected to at the present then the first principle put forward by Mr Kears could not possibly apply. Indeed no such principle should be subscribed to. Each case had to be decided on its own facts.

Serious sexual abuse was an extremely important factor to be taken into account in

considering access. There was no question of the rights of the parties—it was a question of the best welfare of the children.

Had the recorder erred in exercising his discretion in favour of the father? It would have been an easier case if the mother had said that the children should never see their father again. But that had not been so.

Thus the major consideration was whether it was in the children's interest to have access started now or to have it deferred. In that connection it was relevant that the father was a person with whom the children had had a good relationship and whom they wished to see. They had no other significant male relationships in their lives.

The recorder had well in mind the seriousness of the allegations. He was well aware that the parties contemplated access at some stage. It could not be said that he had failed to take into account all the relevant considerations on that narrow, albeit important, decision or that he had taken into account matters that he should not have done.

It was not shown that he was plainly wrong and it was not open to the court to

Refunding stolen travellers cheques

El Awadi v Bank of Credit and Commerce International
Before Mr Justice Hutchison
[Judgment September 5]

Where a contract contained an express term obliging a bank to refund the value of lost or stolen travellers cheques, neither the fact of recklessness or of want of care by the purchaser, nor the bank's belief in their existence, offered the bank grounds for refusing to make refunds.

Mr Peter Cresswell, QC and Mr Stephen Hockman for the plaintiff; Mr Nicholas Stadler for the defendants.

Priority of local plan

Arlington Securities Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

The Secretary of State for the Environment was entitled to take the view that decisions as to the size, timing and location of a business park, the development of which was one of the policies in the county structure plan, should be subjected to the local plan process in view of the major implications of such a development, and that it was therefore premature to grant

planning permission for such a park before the local plan had been formed.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice Nicholls and Lord Justice Staughton) so held on October 3, dismissing an appeal by Arlington Securities Ltd from Mr Justice Macpherson who on July 28 had refused to quash a decision of the secretary of state on its appeal from the refusal of Crawley Borough Council to grant it planning permission for a business park.

MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON said that the plaintiff, Mr El Awadi, purchased travellers cheques worth £50,000 in August 1985 from the defendants, Bank of Credit and Commerce International SA, in £100 denominations. On or about August 17, 1985 they were stolen from his parked car.

His Lordship said that he had no hesitation in saying that the plaintiff was guilty of the most serious negligence in the theft of the cheques.

However, negligence or recklessness could not qualify the obligation that was imposed upon the issuing bank to refund the value of lost or stolen cheques; an obligation which necessity required to be implied in contracts between issuers and purchasers.

There was no reason for qualifying that obligation by confining it to cases where the loss had occurred without negligence or without gross negligence or recklessness: such deficiencies on the part of the traveller did not determine whether he or the issuer was out of pocket.

Solicitors: L. B. Marks & Co; Stephenson Harwood.

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Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Company, a part of the multinational Amoco Corporation, has been one of the most active U.K. Continental Shelf explorers since the earliest days of North Sea oil and gas exploration and production. Negotiations relating to the formation and operation of joint ventures and the acquisition of licences play a critical part in Amoco's continuing role in UK activities.

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The background for the other position is expected to be similar, although it is unlikely that you will have had as much experience. In both positions, experience of dealing with people at all levels is seen to be an important aspect of this job and therefore excellent communications skills are essential. You should also be familiar with typical upstream agreements.

Salary and benefits will be commensurate with those of a major international oil company and in keeping with the responsibilities of the incumbents. Your academic qualifications are likely to have a legal/business bias.

Please apply in writing, enclosing a full curriculum vitae, to:

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Human Resources Department,
Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Company,
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The Company is Cortec, an international pharmaceutical company based in London with its own R & D team and a distribution and manufacturing business in U.K. Cortec specialises in drug delivery systems and is at an exciting stage in its development with a number of new products to be launched over the next 2 years. Cortec seeks a barrister or solicitor to join its expanding management team.

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- proper monitoring and protection of intellectual property rights
- capital raising by private placements and (in the future) public issues and stock exchange listing
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- varied contractual and legal work attendant on the manufacture and distribution of the company's products

The company's legal requirements must be met in a number of countries where it carries on business.

The Lawyer must be able and ambitious with the flexibility to work with Cortec's young and energetic management team. Experience in intellectual property law, particularly patents, is advantageous. Drive, and a desire to be involved in a commercial environment where high standards are expected, are essential. The opportunity exists for the successful candidate to participate, in due course, in operations and negotiations beyond the confines of legal issues. It is likely that the successful applicant will have 3-8 years post-qualification experience.

A salary package commensurate with experience will be agreed. Please reply in writing, enclosing full career details to the Chairman, Cortec Ltd., Old Blue School, Lower Square, Isleworth, Middlesex.

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This firm's client base comprises principally foreign and multinational corporations. Associated offices range from Tokyo across Europe to New York and South America.

Despite this description our client is not one of the large city firms - but many of its current partners have joined from just those firms.

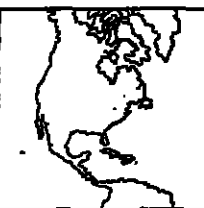
The firm was established fourteen years ago. Since then it has grown steadily and continued expansion gives rise to vacancies in each of the following departments:

COMPANY

This department typically handles corporate finance matters, mergers and acquisitions, Stock Exchange takeovers and USM listings, unquoted company transactions, EEC and competition law and corporate taxation. In any one day an assistant may work on a large management buy-out, the purchase of part of a nationalised industry, establishing a UK company for its US parent and related sales and distribution arrangements in the UK and Europe.

PROPERTY

The firm's property lawyers are similarly occupied acting on behalf of foreign corporations and their UK subsidiaries - establishing or expanding their operations in the UK and Europe, acquiring new headquarters, manufacturing and distribution facilities, extending retail chains across the country, acquiring and developing commercial and



residential sites. The department also requires a broad range of property skills to deal with the variety of work carried out for the firm's UK corporate clients (both public and private).

LITIGATION/ARBITRATION

The firm is well known as an international litigation/arbitration practice, specialising in contractual disputes, including those in the construction and engineering fields.

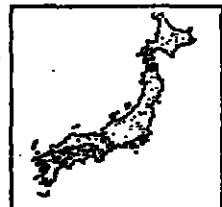


The very nature of the work means that disputes are likely to be heard as far afield as Eastern Europe, the Arabian Gulf and the Far East. The department therefore

requires a knowledge of conflict of laws as well as procedural matters.

You would need to make a substantial commitment in terms of energy and enthusiasm, essential for the continued success of a thriving commercial practice. Equally you would benefit from being part of an experienced team which prides itself on a total commercial service to clients and you would play an active part in the development of the firm, its client base and its international name.

We can only give you a flavour of the firm in this space, for further information and an informal chat as to the opportunities within the practice, please call Anna Thorne on 01-831 2000 (evenings/weekends on 0486 84763) or write to her at Michael Page Legal, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



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To find out more, please contact our consultant, Gareth Quarry, on 01-405 6062 or write to him at Quarry Dougal Recruitment, 46 Bedford Row, London WC1N 2BL.

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There is the definite prospect of imminent partnership with a small highly respected City firm for a solicitor with personality and flair. He or she will be responsible for a caseload of personal tax advice and planning, together with some corporate tax, acting for clients of substance. The total financial package will be extremely competitive.

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c. £25K

A stimulating mixture of commercial and residential conveyancing is available with a go-ahead and friendly Central London firm for newly qualified applicants to those with around 18 months' PQE. Expansion has been considerable and the practice is looking to recruit two solicitors.

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A first rate commercial litigator with up to three years' relevant experience gained in Central London is sought by a progressive City firm with a highly respected litigation practice. He or she will be expected to assume responsibility for a stimulating caseload in addition to working as part of a team on larger matters.

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The Putney office of this established London firm presently requires an admitted solicitor to assist with a quality caseload of both residential and commercial conveyancing.

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Out of London

NON-CONTENTIOUS

c. £25K

This is an established firm on the East Kent coast with an opening for a solicitor ideally at least 2 years post qualified to handle a broad range of non-contentious work. Application and ambition will be rewarded with good prospects and an excellent salary.

COMMERCIAL
CONVEYANCING

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Our client is a leading practice in the Thames Valley with an excellent opportunity for a high calibre solicitor with sound commercial conveyancing experience. Applications are invited from candidates presently handling mixed or pure conveyancing and ready to meet a fresh challenge.

LITIGATION

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Due to expansion this go-ahead firm with offices in London and Hertfordshire has a requirement for a hardworking litigator who enjoys a busy civil caseload with minimal or no legal aid content. Work is wide-ranging including some commercial and the position is based in new offices close to the London/Herts border.

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Commerce Industry

COMMERCIAL

PROPERTY c. £22K + Bens

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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c£46K
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Please call Karen Mulvihill B.Sc (Econ) or Nicholas Robbins LLB on 01-588 9887 or in the evenings on 01-947 2855 or send a comprehensive C.V. to the address below.

The appointed person will manage the company's legal affairs instructing firms of solicitors in the UK and Europe where appropriate. The workload will include acquisitions, disposals, joint ventures, general commercial agreements, banking and finance.

There is no bar to future career progression within the company to senior management.

You will be a Solicitor or Barrister aged in your 30's or early 40's with substantial experience in company/commercial work preferably including bank finance work gained in a City firm or in-house legal department or financial institution.

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► The applicant should have at least two years post
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The firm has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for the calibre of its commercial property client list. As these clients have expanded by acquisition, so have their requirements for the whole gamut of corporate/commercial services. To satisfy this unprecedented demand, our Client seeks a company/commercial lawyer capable of spearheading the department's continued growth. The successful applicant will be a senior assistant or already a junior partner elsewhere.

It is envisaged that a partnership will be offered either immediately or in the very short term. The initial salary and prospective equity share will not disappoint.

For further information please contact **Gareth Quarry** on 01-405 6062 (01-228 5345 evenings and weekends) or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 46 Bedford Row, London WC1N 2BL. DX 343 (Chancery Lane), Fax 01-831 6394.

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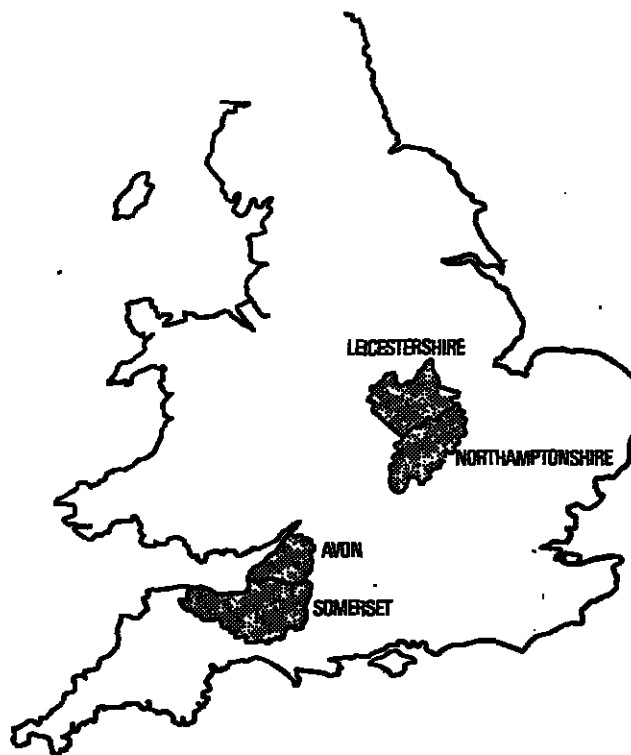
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If you would like to consider joining us, please either write to or telephone Mrs. Mary Stacey, Office Controller at Office Control Department, Durnford Ford Solicitors, 51 Havelock Road, Hastings, East Sussex TN34 1BE. Tel. Hastings (0424) 442442. Mrs. Stacey will be pleased to discuss any appointments.

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GOLF

Clark reveals the ingredients that make a champion

By Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent

During his formative years, Howard Clark had an ambivalent relationship with Henry Cotton, but he has never forgotten the wise counselling that the maestro consistently offered. Clark, winner of the new English Open at Royal Birkdale on Sunday, recalled: "Henry always stressed how important it was to become a big fish in a small pool before reaching out to win major championships like the Open."

"When I was a raw youngster training with Henry down at Penina in Portugal, he said that the stepping-stone towards true superstardom in golf was to take it steadily. In other words, to learn to win an alliance, a county event, a top amateur tournament and then to do the same at professional level."

"That is why winning the English Open is so important to me. I had got so low that anything could have happened, and it is a relief to have a victory under my belt before the winter recession comes."

even if the top players were not competing."

In truth, it was Clark's eleventh European tour triumph but only his first since he elected to remodel his swing under the instruction of David Leadbetter. It was Leadbetter who guided Nick Faldo to his Open triumph last year.

"You see, in a way, it is like starting all over again," Clark added. "I wanted to win on Sunday but I also wanted to play the last nine holes well. I did, except for a bad tee shot at the 12th and three putts at the 18th."

"I truly felt under more pressure on Sunday than at any other time in my career. Now I want to progress from here the Cotton way. I want to win the PGA Championship again and tournaments like the European Open and I believe that I can go on to win the Open Championship before I'm 40."

"That gives me six chances and it is what changing the swing was all about. I had to become more consistent."

David has set me off on the right track. The biggest problem for me is to calm my leg action because if I slide too quickly through the ball, then my hands become more active. I want my hands to be passive and to swing the club on a shallower arc so that it prevents the heavy shots which create the 'flyers' that have always troubled me."

The first telephone call that Clark received when he arrived home was from Leadbetter. It had been a good weekend for the British-born teacher who is based in Florida. The South African, David Frost, another pupil, had won the Southern Open in Georgia.

Clark said: "I first saw David in January when Beverly, my wife, and I decided that it was worth sacrificing this year in order to improve my game. I will be paying him a fee but how much I give him is entirely at my discretion. All I know is that I'm back on course again to achieve my ambition which is to win the Open."



Clark: remodelled swing put him on the way back to stardom

Nicholas aims for a double

By Patricia Davies

Nicholas is a name that has appeared consistently on the leaderboard at many of the professional tournaments this season, and today and tomorrow it could be appearing in the amateur women's British championship, at Littlestone.

It depends on how Anne Nicholas copes with the pressure of going for a family double. She will be attempting to add a national title to the Guernsey Open won by Alison, her stepdaughter, on Sunday.

It also depends on inspiration. "My husband says I'm inspirational as a golfer," Anne, a five-handicap player from

Lindrick, said. "But just means that I'm capable of good shots, and that's positive on the golf course but who knows how I'll play over the next two weeks?"

She showed no signs of strain under the burden of expectation that comes from bearing a famous name, and whatever happens she has already qualified to represent England in the European seniors in Italy later in the year.

Janet Blair, from Dallas, Texas, was able to prepare in more anonymity. A self-described turkey - she was born on Thanksgiving Day and will be 70 next month - she has

flown over especially for the championship, having enjoyed the event since taking part in the first one in 1981.

Her husband is not a golfer but he paid her air fare and she had the joy of practising in what she described as 40 mile an hour gales last week.

Yesterday, the official practice day, Littlestone was at its most benign. But it is situated on the Kent coast, with Romney Marsh just behind it, and the winds are expected to blow. The course is celebrating its centenary this year and looks in good enough shape to provide a testing challenge.

FOR THE RECORD

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SOUTH AFRICA: 6,400m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 15:00.00.
SOUTH AFRICA: 12,800m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 30:00.00.
SOUTH AFRICA: 25,600m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 59:00.00.
SOUTH AFRICA: 51,200m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 1:18:00.00.
SOUTH AFRICA: 102,400m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 2:35:00.00.
SOUTH AFRICA: 204,800m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 4:50:00.00.
SOUTH AFRICA: 409,600m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 9:40:00.00.
SOUTH AFRICA: 819,200m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 19:00:00.00.
SOUTH AFRICA: 1,638,400m: 1. D. BOLT (Aust) 38:00:00.00.
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SOUTH AFRICA: 27

THE TIMES VERDICT ON THE OLYMPICS

Biggest may not always be the best

Seoul transcends a distant feeling of disappointment

Seoul
Brilliant, but at permanent breaking-point. That is the worrying verdict on the 1988 Olympic Games, which, though a triumph for the South Koreans, constituted an immediate headache for the International Olympic Committee.

The Games are so big, and getting bigger, that it is a question whether Barcelona, or indeed any other city, can handle them: the security, technology, transport, accommodation, the media. Any weakness in one part of a host city's organization could lead, at the least, to chaos, at the worst, to disaster.

We may be celebrating the largest Games ever, but at what price? There were 67,000 uniformed police, soldiers and plain-clothed detectives on duty around the marathon course here on Sunday, which is about one every two feet. Security in Barcelona may not be quite the nightmare it was here, dependent on Basque separatists and others, but the experience of Seoul has demonstrated that any host city needs the total backing of government to stage a Games satisfactorily. Manchester will no doubt have noticed this.

Size has become so inflated that everything, now more urgently than ever, needs reducing: events, competitors and media. Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, recognizes this.

"We are at the limit," he said at

COMMENTARY



David Miller

Chief Sports Correspondent

yesterday's final Press conference. He indicated that demonstration sports will probably be excluded after 1992 and that additional events within existing sports will be halted. Before we know where we are, swimming will have a medley that includes a synchronized leg and a springboard dive, and Kristin Otto will be able to win 10 gold medals. It is significant that of the 16 competitors with three or more medals, 13 came from two sports, swimming and gymnastics.

It is essential, too, that the total of nearly 10,000 competitors and officials be blocked off if not reduced. Yet on what criterion? Raising the qualifying standard, for more than one entry per event per country, or restricting countries to two athletes per event, will only serve to lower the number of high-level competitors, when what the Games needs is more quality, not less.

The presence of Belize or Mauritius helps the Games their ambience, but not their excellence.

If the best three in the world in one event are all from one country, they should all be there: always assuming, if they are British, that they are selected. Yet the Olympic Games give the small nations the impetus for the next four years; like Chalfont St Giles reaching the FA Cup first round proper, Guam, Grenada and Nepal between them occupied the last six places of the women's marathon, 59th to 64th, and were thrilled to bits to be here.

Personally, I would like to see an upper limit put on the overall size of the teams of larger countries, thereby obliging them to be more selective. There can be no doubt that Britain, for example, riding the crest of invaluable assistance from the Sports Aid Foundation and from Minet, sent competitors whose credentials did not withstand scrutiny.

At the other end of the scale, Frank Dick, the chief national coach in athletics, raises a genuine alarm. The financial incentives now available in this sport are likely to ruin the development of the next generation of runners after Cram and Elliott, if they are not channelled into the guidance of intelligent, patient coaches. Cram himself probably lost Olympic medals from over-racing elsewhere.

The rise of South Korea and China, and the improvement among many countries, will mean an increasing pressure upon Britain's ability to win medals. And upon America's Britain's total dropped by a third from 1984, and for only the second time ever the United States were third behind the Soviet Union and East Germany, having first experienced the embarrassment in 1976.

Robert Helmick, the president of the US Olympic Committee, reflecting upon this, said: "The East Germans see sport differently from the way we do. The Olympic Games are very important to their 17 million people, and has a high priority. They spend a huge amount of the national budget developing their sport, compared to our \$40 million a year from government. We have got a lot of super-heroes, but we have been trying to concentrate on some other sports and hope to see the fruit of this in 1992. Even here in Seoul, we got medals in 16 out of the 23 sports."

While America benefited from the biggest scandal of the Games, Ben Johnson's disqualification, weightlifting, seemingly rife with drug abuse, was defended yesterday by Prince Alexandre de Merode, the chairman of the IOC's Medical Commission. There was more serious doubt raised by Samaranch about the future of boxing.

Merode, I thought, was too inconsistent about their being less than one per cent positive tests, as though to assert that the medical commission was allowing no positive cases to slip through the net: when that must in fact be so, though the commission has no way of knowing.

Samaranch's condemnation of boxing, however, was on the grounds of persistently inefficient judging, both here and in Los Angeles. The second and third worst scandals of the Games both involved boxing verdicts. The executive board would discuss the matter, Samaranch said.

He admitted that the fight against drugs needed the wider collaboration of governments, and hoped there would be some move towards this in the international conference of sports ministers to take place in Moscow in November: under the aegis of UNESCO, with the consequence that Colin Moynihan will not be there, Britain having withdrawn.

The area of the Games where the IOC can prune with impunity, of course, is the media. Far too many of those accredited in Seoul were no more than tourists, the pressure on competitors in the athletes' village, and upon officials every time there was a drugs revelation, was intolerable.

Television is the worst offender, the interviewing of Bordin of Italy, the marathon victor, while he was still on the medal rostrum, was disgraceful. At times we looked a ragged lot.

Griffith Joyner gives golden edge

From Pat Butcher
Athletics Correspondent
Seoul

On the assumption that the majority of medal winners in the XXIV Olympiad was not on drugs, then this was the best track and field meeting in history, both at the level of performance. For, with few exceptions, the leading athletes of the world were present.

The most representative competition since 1972 reinforced the principal areas of excellence: athletes from East Germany won 27 medals, while the old foes, the United States and the Soviet Union, won 26 each. But the honours go to the Americans, who won 13 golds to the 10 of the Soviets and the six of the East Germans.

The British won no gold medals, which was disappointing, but not disastrous. Among the six silver medal winners — more than anyone outside the "big three" — Liz McColgan, Linford Christie and, in particular, Colin Jackson, are still in the upsurge of their careers, while Peter Elliott and Fatima Whitbread are far from finished.

Even at last year's world championship, the East Germans won 10 golds and 31 medals overall, compared to the nine and 19 of the United States, and the six and 25 of the Soviet Union. And it is in the clearly defined area of women's sprinting where the Americans have taken the advantage from the East Germans.

Florence Griffith Joyner is the primary reason. Her improvement, at the age of 28, from being a 10.96/21.9sec sprinter last year to world records of 10.49 and 21.34sec gave her a margin of superiority that no one, least of all the East Germans, was able to bridge. A nation of fewer than 18 million only has a relatively small elite group. And with the injury to Silke Möller, the waning of Marlies Göhr, and the retirement of Marita Koch, Heike Drechsler had too much to contend with. Their only success on the track was Sigun Wodars in the 800 metres.

Paula Ivan's 1,500 metres victory was the sequel of Griffith Joyner's feat in domination. And Debbie Flintoff's last-gasp win in the 400 metres hurdles was the most exciting.

Sergei Bubka in the pole vault and Ulf Timmerman in the shot won that placid but with gold medals in the men's events, proving again that the field can be just as exciting as the track when given the exposure. The predictability of the destiny of the early medals was turned around deliciously in later days, especially with the men.

The domination of the Soviets and the Americans in the medal sweep in the hammer and pole vault, the 400 metres and long jump, like the confirmation of the Kenyan middle and long-distance runner, which began in Rome, was hardly a surprise. But Paul Ereng, going from outside two minutes in his first 800 metres less than 10 months ago to an Olympic gold medal, and winning Said Aouita in the process,



Stars and sights: Kingdom (left) is hand slapped by Campbell as the Americans led in gold medals... and in fashion stakes

was the stuff of Mount Olympus as much as Olympia. Aouita, who "only" won a bronze, and Steve Cram and Daley Thompson, who came home empty-handed, are cursed by their former records. While Cram and Thompson accept their fallibility, Aouita will spend the next few years trying to prove otherwise.

Christie and McColgan are favourites to win the Athletics of the Year awards. But the British overall can be well pleased with their performances, particularly Peter Elliott, Yvonne Murray and Mark Rowland among the medal winners, and Chris Cahill for her fourth place in the 1,500 metres.

Ridgeon and Tony Jarrett, behind Colin Jackson,

promise a scintillating future for the 110 metres hurdles. And Dalton Grant and Fiona May jumped into world class with seventh in the high jump and sixth in the long jump. Similarly for Sally Gunnell in the 400 metres hurdles, and Michael Roesch in the 200 metres.

That Ben Johnson's cover was blown was a surprise only in that his exposure proved that he and/or his camp were stupid enough to get caught. There were no Americans, East Germans or Soviets positively tested.

Consider the Evangelist case last year, in which the Italian long jumper was promoted to third place in the world championship in Rome by crooked officials. It took a directive from

the Italian Olympic Committee before the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) would act. Given that attitude, it is to be doubted whether, if the IAAF had been the ultimate authority here, Johnson would have been unmasked.

Fortunately, there are members of the IOC who care more about the ethics of competition than the commerce. Christie's case, however, highlighted certain inadequacies. His name should not have been released for public exposure when, in this case, it was a seemingly innocent mistake. And the banned drugs list must be reserved for those substances that confer an unfair advantage on the user. Otherwise this ceases to be sport.

ATHLETICS MEDALS				
	G	S	B	Total
United States	13	7	8	28
Soviet Union	10	6	10	26
East Germany	6	11	10	27
Kenya	4	2	1	7
Bulgaria	2	1	1	4
Italy	1	1	1	3
Australia	1	1	0	2
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0	2
Finland	1	0	1	2
Morocco	1	0	1	2
Portugal	1	0	0	1
Great Britain	0	6	2	8
Japan	0	2	0	2
West Germany	0	1	3	4
Brazil	0	1	0	1
Sweden	0	1	0	1
Canada	0	0	1	1
China	0	0	1	1
France	0	0	1	1
Sweden	0	0	1	1
Switzerland	0	0	1	1

Women's record the target

From David Powell

Ingrid Kristiansen will not defend her world cross-country title in Norway, her home country, because she intends to focus her attention on becoming the first woman to break 2hr 20min for the marathon.

Rising to be disappointed by her failure to finish the Olympic 10,000 metres final, Kristiansen said that she was considering the London Marathon next year as the event for her attempt. An injury to the arch of her right foot forced her out of the much awaited race with Liz McColgan and Olga Bondarenko after just over seven laps and has left her on crutches.

Kristiansen expects, however, to be back in light training within three weeks and will compete in only a few low-key races before trying to lower her marathon world best from 2hr 21min 05sec. Kristiansen's belief that her next attack on the 220 barrier will be successful is based on her plan to concentrate only on that distance and not to permit herself to be drawn into other targets.

"I will spend six months getting myself into shape for the marathon," Kristiansen, aged 32, said. "I have not done that since 1985 when I ran my fastest time, because I have been training for 10ks and 15ks as well." The evidence of her statement is that in 1986 she set world records at 5,000 and 10,000 metres, both of which still stand, and since then she has won world titles on road, country and track over distances of 15km or less.

Although she has come to London twice in the last three years with the 2:20 mark as her aim, she suffered an injury in 1987 and this year tried her luck after building her schedule around her successful attempt on the world cross-country title. "My experience in the 20,000 metres is history now and I have to look forward," she said. "I am in such great shape at the moment and there is such a lot to build on. I really believe I can go under 2:20 and it will be either Boston or London where I will try to do it."

Kristiansen was yesterday quoted in the Norwegian newspaper, *Verdens Gang*, as saying she had had to abort a pregnancy seven weeks before the Olympics. She said that doctors had operated after they found the pregnancy had lodged outside the womb in a fallopian tube.

The guardians of tennis are confident their sport has passed its Olympic trial and earned the right to a permanent place in the Games despite poor support from the top male players here (Reuters reports). "The vibes I get from the International Olympic Committee are rather positive, to say the least," the president of the International Tennis Federation, Philippe Chatrier, said. "I feel reasonably confident that we have passed the test."

Seoul

That was my first Olympic Games, and this is my 29th piece from Seoul. In 16 days I have written about 14 sports, two or three of them for the first time. I have had an easy time of it, compared with my news-writing colleagues, but, nevertheless, I am exhausted.

And, of course, I wouldn't have been anywhere else in the world. As Ken Kesey's Merry Franksters said in the Sixties, you're either on the bus or you're not on the bus. And I was on it this time.

But sitting here in the village, with all the conversation about flights home ("You're going via Seattle?"), it is hard to get it all into perspective. Already that first Press conference — the one in which a BBC woman broke Malcolm Cooper's rifle — seems an infinitely distant experience.

If you travel a lot, you find that many places and sights are a mild disappointment: they seem somehow smaller and less imposing than they had been in your imagination. A few, a very few, are infinitely greater: the temples of Kyoto, the Taj Mahal, the ruined Baroque city of Pagan. I put the Olympics in the same class.

The sheer immensity of the Games does not come over on television. Television naturally concentrates on sports with a British interest. That represents one one-hundred-sixtieth of the Games.

What about the wrestling or the Korean archers? What about the Chinese ping-pong men, the disastrous American basketball team or the one-armed baseball pitcher? Or the ferocious Korean handballers, who seem never to have been off the television here?

Emptiness in the athletics stadium

Above all, television concentrates on track and field, and so it should. But the Koreans do not care overmuch for athletics: that gives one a topsy-turvy sense of perspective. There was a weird sense of emptiness about the events in the athletics stadium. Last Saturday they bused in thousands of schoolkids to fill the empty seats.

The Games are about winning, and I shall remember from these Games a sense of inner deadness in those about to be winners. The dead-eyed calm of Florence Griffith Joyner in her pre-Games press conference, the centred opacity in the face of Steve Nisigra after the first day of the rowing: these, you know, would win gold.

Compare and contrast with the eyes of the delightful Elvira Gordon, the judo fighter, or with the gallant British women's hockey team — or with Carl Lewis. Three times during that fateful 100 metres, you saw his eyes slither unaccountably right to Ben Johnson.

The award for the biggest nonsense is a straight fight between the pandemonium and idiosyncrasy of the boxing ring, and the sheer pointlessness of the tennis tournament.

Top honour for Otto

Seoul (Reuters) — Kristin Otto, the East German swimmer, who became the first woman to win six gold medals in a single Olympics, was yesterday named outstanding competitor of the Games.

Otto, who won gold medals in the 50 metres and 100 metres freestyle, 100 metres backstroke and breaststroke, and was a member of the victorious East German 4 x 100 metre freestyle and medley relay teams, will receive the award at a ceremony in East Berlin. Otto was chosen unanimously by the four members of the IOC who made up the panel of judges. The award, sponsored by a South Korean newspaper group, is not an official IOC prize.

Simon Barnes

Those events that have had my jaw dropping in amazement have been the men's gymnastics, and particularly the triple back somersault performed on the floor, and the eye-cheating speed of the ping-pongers.

Awards for bravery go (inevitably) to Gungy Leng and Ian Stark, for their brilliant rides across country, on a course that Mark Todd magnificently reduced to a gentle stroll. But the individual citation for bravery goes to Greg Louganis, the American diver who cracked his head on the springboard, and retained his nerve and composure to win two golds.

Stampede to vilify Johnson

But as ever it is track and field that takes and seizes the mind at the Olympics. The greatest performance I saw was that of John Ngugi, the Kenyan winner of the 5,000 metres. That is what the Olympics should be about: African runners with wonderful faces simply running away from the finest athletes in the world. This is how fast I can run, boys; how fast can you run?

But in the end, it is that 100 metres that will remain longest in the memory. That explosion of power, that triumphant final two strides with the finger lifted in triumph: Ben Johnson, number one, no question.

And then came the rather sad Press conference after the race, which reduced the hero to a lost-looking man with a stammer, not over-smart, and having every second of the really-pretty-friendly questioning. Where would he be, I wondered, if not for athletics?

The rest of the story we all know. Never has there been such a rush to condemn a sportsman: those people and politicians who love to be photographed with successful athletes have trampled each other to death in the rush to condemn him, as if the vilifying of one man makes the rest of the sport, and the rest of the world, clean.

But condemnation comes far, far too late for athletics. For ever after, there will be a nudge-nudge and a wink-wink every time a record is shattered, or an athlete leaps dramatically forward into the big time. Drug-taking will always be on everybody's mind: I hope very much that the Johnson affair will force the sport to rid itself of drugs, and the temptation, almost the necessity, to employ them. For it is certain that unless this happens, the sport will never look the same again.

Ben Johnson left the Games as hero and victim: a victim of the world's desire for heroes, for victory, for superhuman performance. Ben Johnson is my man of the Games. My heart goes out to him.

The award for the Most Valuable Player of the Games was presented to the East German athlete in Seoul, Helmut Bachmann, by Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The 200,000 foreign visitors to Seoul for the Games began leaving yesterday and received their last taste of South Korean precision: organisation at the city's Kimpo airport. Officials said 70 international flights a day were due to leave over the next few days — double the normal figure — as that travellers were being asked to check in three hours before departure, but operations were proceeding smoothly.

'Seek your talent, enjoy your life and keep that fire burning'

Seoul words: a selection of who said what at the Olympics — "Winning silver or bronze — it doesn't matter. It just makes you feel you have won something untainted and worthwhile" — Tim Mayotte, winner of the tennis silver medal substituted by cash.

"We pay cash awards to prize-winners at the Olympics. We believe that this is a reimbursement for the labour the athlete has put into his victory" — Soviet Sports Minister Marat Gramov.

"The pro game is my future, but for the time being I'm staying amateur... I want my nose to stay as it is for a while" — Richie Woodhall, British boxing bronze medal winner.

"Maybe he was telling the crowd they were watching fencing. I was playing so badly" — Pasa Sharver on the Korean answer during his tennis quarter-final against Zina Garrison. "From hero to zero in 9.79 seconds" — graffiti in Canadian athletes' living quarters.

"I guarantee this time, no one is going to beat me out of the blocks. I want to win that gold medal" — Ben Johnson before the 100m final... "The gold medal is something no one can take from you" — ... on winning H... "I'm innocent and I welcome the opportunity of proving it" — ... and in retrospect, "He's guilty because he's guilty" — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC, on Johnson.

"Johnson used medical science to further his performance" — one disgraced Olympian, David Jenkins, defending another.

"The use of drugs does not contribute to sport" — weightlifter Aleksandr Karlovich, Soviet super-heavyweight gold medal winner, who served a four-year ban for trafficking steroids in 1984.

"You cannot even take a cough sweet" — Trevor Hoyte, training colleague of Christie's, on IOC banned substances list.



"Sure it was hurting in the last 25, but I was determined to get up on the victory stand — I was tired of losing" — Matt Blomdi, US swimmer.

"I don't care what other athletes are going to do as long as I am in a drug-free zone" — Linford Christie after the 100m final. "I can't see anyone out there I can beat" — Darward Knowles, Bahamian yachtman, at 70 the oldest competitor in Seoul.

"The crucial point is to control your arousal level" — advice from David Parish, British rifle coach.

"He won't be going home in disgrace; he will be going home with his bottom smacked" — British Olympic Association chairman Charles Falmer on the disqualified judo man, Kenneth Brown.

"I did it! I won a bloody medal!" — Mark Rowland, bronze British steeplechaser.

"I will probably end up with arthritis, but it will be worth it" — Imran Sherwani, GB hockey player, who defied medical advice on a knee injury to play in Seoul.

"I think I have justified myself in Seoul, even though I know some people don't rate me and I have been called a carhorse" — Peter Elliott.

"I feel my whole world has carved in" — Steve Cram after the 1,500m.

"I did this with the help of Buddha. My mother prayed for many days for the victory" — Kim Kwang-sun, Korean boxing gold medal winner.

"I'm kind of a numb-brain. I guess you could say" — Canada's Carolyn Waldo, synchronized swimming gold medal winner.

"In the first game she was giving me three points with this car, less attitude that had I can't win" written all over it. Then I remembered she was British" — Wendy Turnbull, Australian tennis player, on so-called Clare Wood.

"We have the horsepower, but not after six races" — Steve Redgrave after being a second rowing gold to exhaustion.

"The last 10 days have been like going to hell and back" — Tessa Sanderson after withdrawing from the javelin final.

"I tried my best but the ball is round" — Jiang Jialing, of China, world table tennis champion, after being knocked out by Erik Lindh, of Sweden.



"They are not better than me... I still cannot see anyone scoring anything I cannot beat" — Daley Thompson, beaten but still bawling his better.

"After the ride I probably had 10 or 12 messages telling me not to give up, telling me to donate the horse to the dog food company" — Rob Stoll, US modern pentathlete, after his (Korean) horse refused three barriers in the equestrian section.

"I tell you, he's got more balls than any other man I have known" — Frank Dick, Daley Thompson's coach, defending his deposed disciple.

"I've got tapes of him but I didn't watch them enough" — Elvira Gordon on his first-round judo defeat by Frederico Alfredo, of Brazil.

"If they had put the gold medal around my neck first and then changed their minds, they would have had a fight on their hands" — Grant Davies, of Australia, told by judges he had the one-man kayak, then frustrated 10 minutes later when they changed their minds.

"We are not a demonstrative people" — Seoul city hall official.

"When I left New Zealand I told my wife that if there was trouble from terrorists or anything else I would go straight home... I thought the best thing was to leave the country straight away" — Keith Walker, referee of the boxing match that sparked a riot.

"The Canadian weightlifting team: four clean and three jerks" — note on gym wall following expulsion of three Canadian weightlifters for drug-taking.

"I've reminded myself that no matter what happens, my mother was still going to love me, and that makes it easier" — Greg Louganis after winning the highboard title on the last dive, stitches and all.

"Everything is fine here except the food" — Said Aouita.

"It's criminal. I want to hit them in the face" — West German Helmut Birkle, executive committee member of the world boxing amateur governing body, on the judges who gave the lightweight title to Korean Park Si-Han instead of Roy Jones, the American.

"I was only resting" — Lin Dong, of China, lightweight boxer, who was knocked down, lay on the canvas for six seconds, then jumped up — to see the bout stopped.

Compiled by Mark Edwards

THE TIMES VERDICT ON THE OLYMPICS

Victory for Britain means automatic entry for Barcelona



By winning the old world here, Great Britain solved an arduous qualification problem by earning the automatic right to play in the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona for which a competent team will be selected and prepared.

Among the first to qualify also for the Champions Trophy tournament in Berlin next year is Britain who, by common consent of the constituent associations, can be represented by an England team, as almost everything for the next two years will be geared to the 1990 World Cup tournament in Loughborough for which only England among the home countries have qualified. Etienne Gilchrist, the president of the International Hockey Federation (FIH), explained at his press conference here that it was Great Britain who had qualified for the Cham-

From Sydney Friskie, Seoul

pions Trophy, and that the question of who represents them was purely a domestic matter. Explaining Australia's position in relation to the 1992 Olympics, he added that if they did not retain the 1990 World Cup at Lahore they would have to play off with New Zealand in an Olympic tournament to earn the right to go to Barcelona. The 1991 winners of the European, Asian, African and Pan-American championships will also qualify.

From information gained here, England are being invited to take part in the India Gandhi tournament at Lucknow in January, a little later perhaps for Bernie Cotton, the England manager, who had already stated that England's indoor and outdoor commitments as hosts for senior and junior level for 1989 had already been budgeted.

Among the other teams invited to Lucknow are India, Pakistan (the holders), Spain,

The Netherlands, South Korea, the Soviet Union and Malaysia. Britain's women will have to qualify all over again for the next Olympic Games after finishing fourth among eight teams. The three automatic qualifiers are the 1988 Olympic champions, Australia, Spain, the host country, and the winner of the 1990 World Cup in Sydney. The remaining five will come from an Olympic qualifying tournament.

The FIH has agreed to the nomination by March 1989 of one country from Britain (England, Wales or Scotland) who will be accepted for selection to play in such a qualifying tournament. The nominated country can, however, obtain for Britain a qualification for Barcelona by winning the 1990 World Cup.

One of the ironies of the women's format at the Games here was that Britain, having won only one medal, earned a bronze medal play-off which they lost to finish fourth. Whereas West Germany, who won their last three matches, finished fifth. The Spanish plan to have 10 women's teams in Barcelona, a number which has been rejected by Gilchrist.

Quartet plan to retire

At least four members of the Great Britain hockey team which won the gold medal are poised to retire from international competition. Among them is Ian Taylor, the goalkeeper, a schoolteacher from Bromsgrove, who has decided that, at the age of 34, he wants to devote more time to his family.

Taylor declared after the 3-1 win over West Germany: "At last we and hockey should get the recognition we deserve. As youngsters coming into the sport should get the support a gold-medal-winning nation deserves."

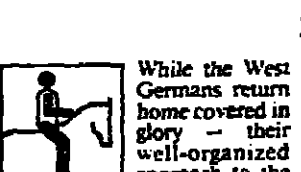
Richard Dodds, a surgeon and the team captain for five years, Paul Barber, a monthly reviewer, with 99 international caps, and Richard Leman, a computer consultant, have decided to concentrate more fully on their careers when they return from Seoul.

Sean Kerly, Britain's leading goalscorer during the tournament, believes the team's success will have a knock-on effect. "After we did well in the Los Angeles Games, my own club, Southgate, had an influx of new members."



Jubilant: Kerly greets the gold (Photograph: Chris Smith)

Preparation is the key to W German success



While the West Germans return home covered in glory — their well-organized approach to the Olympics resulting in three team equestrian gold medals and one individual gold — their preparation was what went wrong.

The show jumpers, fielding a stronger team than the one that won a silver medal in Los Angeles, went to Seoul aiming for the gold medal and returned with sixth place.

The unavailability of top horses must be partly to blame. Of the four in the team, Jo Tun's Vital was probably the only one at peak physical fitness.

Nick Skelton's Apollo, aged 13, and Malcolm Pyrah's 17-year-old Anglerzark — now retired — are both capable of beating anyone on their day but they were clearly feeling their years on the hard, sand track in the Seoul Equestrian Park.

Skelton blamed the surface for Apollo's performance in the team event — but the horse was also disappointing in the second round of the individual contest, which was on grass. Pyrah, who had said he had said all along — that the Olympics were

From Jenny MacArthur, Seoul

"four years too late" for Anglerzark. They came a year too soon for David Broome's Countryman, whose owner, Sir Philip Harris, said he would not have believed it if anyone had told him six months ago that Countryman would be at the Olympics. The nine-year-old gelding, shrewdly ridden by Broome, finished in joint fourth place in the individual contest.

"He'll go home no worse a horse — just a wiser one," Broome said.

Sir Philip has taken note of the lack of quality British horses and has already stated his intention to try and help — much to the delight of Ronnie Massarella who said on Sunday: "We have the best riders in the world, we just need more horses now."

Sir Philip has his eye on the American silver medal winning horse, Gem Twist. But horses are only part of the answer. Complacency may also have played its part in the British defeat. Winning the silver medal with a so-called lesser team in Los Angeles and then, with the professionals, winning the 1985 and 1987 European championships with relative ease, the British had perhaps become over-confident.

"Winning the silver medal in Los Angeles with that team pulled the wool over our eyes," General Sir Cecil Blacker, chairman of the selectors, said when summing up the British performance.

The winners in Seoul all stood out for their controlling mental approach both before and during the Games. Pierre Durand, of France, who won the individual gold medal said he and his horse, Jappeloup, had been mentally prepared for the Olympics over a long period.

Skelton and Pyrah, when asked beforehand if they viewed the Olympics differently from any other major competition, said: "No, they're just another championship."

The West Germans had followed a systematic approach both in the training of their horses and the mental conditioning of their riders. They did not have better horses than Britain — though they were younger, faster and more powerful, their team manager, when asked how much money was spent on the West German Olympic effort, said: "Our victories were not a question of money; the teams rode well, there was good management and the riders kept their nerve when it mattered."

Withdrawal talk dismissed

The successful staging of the Olympic equestrian events in Korea, a country which had hosted only one championship before — the 1986 Asian Games — has come at a significant moment for the sport (Jenny MacArthur writes).

Speculation that equestrian sport might be taken out of the Games after Barcelona in 1992 on the grounds of their expense and the small number of participating countries, was dismissed as rumour by the Princess Royal, the president of the International Equestrian Federation (FEI) last week, although she added: "If people feel it's too expensive a sport to compete in, then it will cease to exist of its own accord."

In Seoul, despite the difficulties and expense of transport and quarantine, the overall number of teams contesting the three events of dressage, three-day event and show jumping was 38, the same as at Los Angeles.

More important for the sport's future, the Koreans, who finished above the United States in the three-day event, showed it was possible for less-experienced countries to compete on equal terms with the more traditional nations.

THE COMPLETE LIST OF THE TOP THREE FINISHERS

ARCHERY

Men

INDIVIDUAL: 1. J. Barr (US), 389pts; 2. Park Sung-Soo (KOR), 386; 3. V. Yessarev (USSR), 382; 4. J. Kim (KOR), 379; 5. J. Kim (KOR), 376.

TEAM: 1. South Korea (Kim Sun-Hyung, Han Sang-Soo, Park Sung-Soo), 1154pts; 2. United States (J. Barr, J. Kim, J. Kim), 1148; 3. Great Britain (J. Halliday, R. Priestman, L. Watson), 1148.

Women

INDIVIDUAL: 1. Kim So-Hyun (KOR), 344; 2. S. Kim (KOR), 341; 3. Y. Young-Soo (KOR), 337; 4. J. Kim (KOR), 334; 5. J. Kim (KOR), 331.

TEAM: 1. South Korea (Kim So-Hyun, Han Sang-Soo, Park Sung-Soo), 1024pts; 2. United States (J. Barr, J. Kim, J. Kim), 1018; 3. Great Britain (J. Halliday, R. Priestman, L. Watson), 1012.

Men

100 METRES: 1. C. Lewis (US), 9:22.2; 2. C. Lewis (US), 9:27.0; 3. C. Lewis (US), 9:31.8; 4. C. Lewis (US), 9:36.6; 5. C. Lewis (US), 9:41.4.

200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 1:58.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 1:59.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 2:00.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 2:01.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 2:01.9.

400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 4:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 4:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 4:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 4:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 4:04.9.

800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 8:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 8:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 8:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 8:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 8:04.9.

1600 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 16:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 16:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 16:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 16:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 16:04.9.

3200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 32:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 32:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 32:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 32:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 32:04.9.

6400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 64:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 64:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 64:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 64:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 64:04.9.

12800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 128:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 128:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 128:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 128:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 128:04.9.

25600 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 256:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 256:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 256:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 256:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 256:04.9.

51200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 512:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 512:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 512:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 512:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 512:04.9.

102400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 1024:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 1024:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 1024:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 1024:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 1024:04.9.

204800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 2048:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 2048:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 2048:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 2048:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 2048:04.9.

FOOTBALL

Men

INDIVIDUAL: 1. J. Barr (US), 389pts; 2. Park Sung-Soo (KOR), 386; 3. V. Yessarev (USSR), 382; 4. J. Kim (KOR), 379; 5. J. Kim (KOR), 376.

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Men

100 METRES: 1. C. Lewis (US), 9:22.2; 2. C. Lewis (US), 9:27.0; 3. C. Lewis (US), 9:31.8; 4. C. Lewis (US), 9:36.6; 5. C. Lewis (US), 9:41.4.

200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 1:58.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 1:59.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 2:00.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 2:01.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 2:01.9.

400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 4:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 4:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 4:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 4:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 4:04.9.

800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 8:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 8:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 8:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 8:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 8:04.9.

1600 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 16:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 16:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 16:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 16:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 16:04.9.

3200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 32:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 32:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 32:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 32:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 32:04.9.

6400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 64:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 64:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 64:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 64:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 64:04.9.

12800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 128:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 128:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 128:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 128:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 128:04.9.

25600 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 256:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 256:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 256:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 256:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 256:04.9.

51200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 512:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 512:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 512:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 512:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 512:04.9.

102400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 1024:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 1024:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 1024:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 1024:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 1024:04.9.

204800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 2048:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 2048:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 2048:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 2048:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 2048:04.9.

GYMNASICS

Men

INDIVIDUAL: 1. J. Barr (US), 389pts; 2. Park Sung-Soo (KOR), 386; 3. V. Yessarev (USSR), 382; 4. J. Kim (KOR), 379; 5. J. Kim (KOR), 376.

TEAM: 1. South Korea (Kim Sun-Hyung, Han Sang-Soo, Park Sung-Soo), 1154pts; 2. United States (J. Barr, J. Kim, J. Kim), 1148; 3. Great Britain (J. Halliday, R. Priestman, L. Watson), 1148.

Women

INDIVIDUAL: 1. Kim So-Hyun (KOR), 344; 2. S. Kim (KOR), 341; 3. Y. Young-Soo (KOR), 337; 4. J. Kim (KOR), 334; 5. J. Kim (KOR), 331.

TEAM: 1. South Korea (Kim So-Hyun, Han Sang-Soo, Park Sung-Soo), 1024pts; 2. United States (J. Barr, J. Kim, J. Kim), 1018; 3. Great Britain (J. Halliday, R. Priestman, L. Watson), 1012.

Men

100 METRES: 1. C. Lewis (US), 9:22.2; 2. C. Lewis (US), 9:27.0; 3. C. Lewis (US), 9:31.8; 4. C. Lewis (US), 9:36.6; 5. C. Lewis (US), 9:41.4.

200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 1:58.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 1:59.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 2:00.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 2:01.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 2:01.9.

400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 4:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 4:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 4:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 4:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 4:04.9.

800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 8:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 8:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 8:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 8:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 8:04.9.

1600 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 16:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 16:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 16:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 16:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 16:04.9.

3200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 32:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 32:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 32:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 32:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 32:04.9.

6400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 64:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 64:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 64:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 64:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 64:04.9.

12800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 128:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 128:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 128:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 128:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 128:04.9.

25600 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 256:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 256:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 256:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 256:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 256:04.9.

51200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 512:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 512:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 512:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 512:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 512:04.9.

102400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 1024:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 1024:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 1024:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 1024:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 1024:04.9.

204800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 2048:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 2048:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 2048:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 2048:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 2048:04.9.

ROWING

Men

INDIVIDUAL: 1. J. Barr (US), 389pts; 2. Park Sung-Soo (KOR), 386; 3. V. Yessarev (USSR), 382; 4. J. Kim (KOR), 379; 5. J. Kim (KOR), 376.

TEAM: 1. South Korea (Kim Sun-Hyung, Han Sang-Soo, Park Sung-Soo), 1154pts; 2. United States (J. Barr, J. Kim, J. Kim), 1148; 3. Great Britain (J. Halliday, R. Priestman, L. Watson), 1148.

Women

INDIVIDUAL: 1. Kim So-Hyun (KOR), 344; 2. S. Kim (KOR), 341; 3. Y. Young-Soo (KOR), 337; 4. J. Kim (KOR), 334; 5. J. Kim (KOR), 331.

TEAM: 1. South Korea (Kim So-Hyun, Han Sang-Soo, Park Sung-Soo), 1024pts; 2. United States (J. Barr, J. Kim, J. Kim), 1018; 3. Great Britain (J. Halliday, R. Priestman, L. Watson), 1012.

Men

100 METRES: 1. C. Lewis (US), 9:22.2; 2. C. Lewis (US), 9:27.0; 3. C. Lewis (US), 9:31.8; 4. C. Lewis (US), 9:36.6; 5. C. Lewis (US), 9:41.4.

200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 1:58.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 1:59.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 2:00.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 2:01.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 2:01.9.

400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 4:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 4:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 4:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 4:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 4:04.9.

800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 8:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 8:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 8:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 8:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 8:04.9.

1600 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 16:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 16:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 16:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 16:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 16:04.9.

3200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 32:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 32:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 32:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 32:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 32:04.9.

6400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 64:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 64:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 64:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 64:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 64:04.9.

12800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 128:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 128:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 128:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 128:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 128:04.9.

25600 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 256:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 256:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 256:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 256:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 256:04.9.

51200 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 512:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 512:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 512:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 512:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 512:04.9.

102400 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 1024:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 1024:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 1024:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 1024:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 1024:04.9.

204800 METRES: 1. S. Lewis (US), 2048:01.7; 2. S. Lewis (US), 2048:02.5; 3. S. Lewis (US), 2048:03.3; 4. S. Lewis (US), 2048:04.1; 5. S. Lewis (US), 2048:04.9.

SWIMMING

